Daily Report

Soviet Union

FBIS-SOV-87-210
Friday
30 October 1987

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FBIS-SOV-87-210 *30 October 1987*

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Gromyko, Demichev Meet Peace Representatives

LD242059 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Oct 87

[Excerpts] In the Kremlin today Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko received a group of members of the Soviet Peace Committee Presidium and leaders of the Soviet Peace Fund. They are all participants in the "peace wave" that began in Hiroshima and that has encompassed the globe. [passage omitted]

Comrade Gromyko was handed the main new messages, telegrams, and letters that arrived last night for the Soviet Peace Committee and the Soviet Peace Fund. All these messages approve Soviet foreign policy and relate how Soviet people in the various corners of the vast country—at work, at their place of residence and in public ventures—are specifically taking part in the "peace wave" by voluntary personal contributions. [passage omitted]

In his speech Comrade Gromyko, on behalf of the Soviet leadership, expressed approval and support for the "peace wave" which was given impetus by the date, 24 October, United Nations Day. Comrade Gromyko recalled that even at the start of the UN activity in 1946 the Soviet Union was the initiator of the struggle to end the arms race, and for disarmament.

Speaking of the present day, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko noted that the situation now is complex and multifaceted in its complexity. Every person, if he thinks objectively, is obliged to admit that the world is now living on mountains of nuclear weapons stockpiled over 40 or so years. If only a part of these mountains is put into motion, civilization on earth will cease to exist, a premise confirmed by contemporary science. At the same time the struggle for disarmament, in which the Soviet Union and the socialist countries play the leading role, is gaining strength. In the near future it will evidently be possible to sign an agreement on eliminating medium- and shorter-range missiles. This is attested in the report just published on the meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Then, as the report says, the question of the main arsenal, strategic nuclear weapons, will have to be dealt with. There is great and intensive work ahead to eliminate this.

It is right that peace advocates have, as they say, a hand on the pulse of time. The struggle for peace must not weaken. This cause must be continued and experiences swapped with your friends abroad, and there are millions of them. Your action is a great help for the Soviet Union and for all states that conduct a policy of peace. I should like to voice this thought, Comrade Gromyko said. This struggle for peace and disarmament agrees with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plena of our party's Central Committee, and in particular the plenum held a few days ago, which examined issues linked to the 70th anniversary of Great October and certain current tasks. The strength of Soviet foreign policy lies in the fact that it is supported by the basis of our domestic policy. The stauncher the country's support in its domestic affairs—and this now means in the affairs of the great restructuring—the more confident the country feels in foreign policy activities. This is a reality of our day. [Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 24 October carries in its "Vremya" newscast a shorter report, which adds at this point: "Our enemies would feel great pleasure if Soviet plans for the country's economic and social development were to be frustrated. Yes, the country is faced with important and difficult tasks, but we have to resolve them, and we will resolve them. Confidence emanates from the Communist Party and from the Central Committee that these tasks are feasible. This confidence is conveyed all our people, who are closely united around the party."]

I should like to wish you success in your activities for peace, Comrade Gromyko said. Such activity requires persistence and the ability to conduct affairs worthily. The fighters for peace have all this. The "peace wave" too is evidence of this.

Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials took part in the meeting.

Kovalev on Security, International Concerns

18070006 Moscow VESTNIK MINISTERSTVA INOSTRANNYKH DEL SSSR in Russian No 3, 10 Sep 87 (Signed to Press 4 Sep 87) pp 9-13

["Abridged" report on speech by A.G. Kovalev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, under the rubric "Make Restructuring the Main Subject of Our Life": "Speech by A.G. Kovalev, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs at a Conference in the CPSU Central Committee of the Secretaries of Party Organizations of Soviet Institutions Abroad, 28 July 1987"]

[Text] Although formally our conference today is traditional, in essence this is the last term that applies to it. The political situation determined by restructuring in the country is too extraordinary. The tasks restructuring has set are too vast in scope. Finally, the international situation is too dynamic and contradictory.

No matter what we talk about today—about the present moment, about what is happening in the world right now and what must be done tomorrow—behind all of it stand the fundamentally historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee's June (1987) Plenum.

Many of you attended and others of you have read the materials from conferences in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and meetings of its Collegium. Their entire content and mood were set by M.S. Gorbachev's

inspired speech at a general ministerial conference last year. In the spirit of this speech, a thoroughgoing structural reorganization is occurring in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and new subdivisions are being created. The nature, content and pace of the work done by the main subdivisions, the embassies and other Soviet institutions abroad have changed, and a process of renovation of executive personnel is under way. Our approaches are also being renovated in practically every area, whether it be disarmament or human rights, the Afghan or other regional problems.

One can boldly say that since the time of October the Soviet foreign policy service has never had to accomplish such large and important, essentially revolutionary tasks as it does today. In order to do so, we must have a clear notion of the world—what it is like and what it should become—and of our own place in it. We must remember and remember again that we live in the real world and not one built out of good intentions or obsolete abstractions.

The speaker went on to characterize the principal features of the new vision of the world on the political, economic and spiritual levels, as well as on the level of military security.

How has Soviet Union's foreign policy been implemented concretely, taking this vision of the world into account, since the CPSU Central Committee's April (1985) Plenum and during the past year?

I shall say right away: For international relations this was a time of unprecedented political and diplomatic activity, the arousal of new hopes, important accomplishments and revealed opportunities. This could be traced in terms of two cross sections, two aspects, two planes—one defined by problems and the other by geography.

Let us start with the vertical cross section—the one defined by problems. As you recall, last summer was hot, and the world situation was red-hot. Reykjavik had not yet occurred, and the Stockholm accords did not yet exist. The United States was striving to encircle us with a wall of confrontation. We did not follow a policy of "wall against wall," countering the arms race in the West with an arms buildup on our part, as our adversaries, for whom it was important to try to thwart the process of socioeconomic acceleration that had begun and wear our country out economically, would have liked us to do. Nor did we withdraw to ourselves, waiting until the confrontational wave subsided and more suitable partners for negotiations came along.

Today it is possible to say that we succeeded in halting the growth of tension in the world and creating a more favorable atmosphere for the solution of certain key problems of security and disarmament, albeit an atmosphere that is not yet fully ripe.

Out of the entire spectrum of acute political problems, that problem was selected the solution of which would create a kind of chain reaction for the solving of other disarmament problems. It is the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles.

As you know, until recently the issue was the destruction of such missiles in Europe. Now, since M.S. Gorbachev's interview with the Indonesian newspaper *Merdeka*, the issue has been posed in a fundamental way. The proposal we submitted in Geneva on 23 July offers the prospect of reaching a "global zero" for these classes of weapons.

For the first time the opportunity is being presented to merge the efforts of the states and peoples of two continents—Europe and Asia—into a single Eurasian process in the business of disarmament. From observers they are being turned into participants, indirect but interested participants, in the Soviet-U.S. dialogue on nuclear issues.

But even that is not all. Taking into account many Asian states' concern with the nuclear-missile situation in the Far East, our country is making an important, pioneering contribution to Asia's security fund and its nuclear-free future. This is a solution in the spirit of the new thinking—a carefully weighed and bold solution.

The world duly appreciates this step of ours and sees that it is turning the wheel of negotiations in Geneva.

However, there is still a major stumbling block on the path to an agreement—the preservation of U.S.nuclear warheads for West German Persing-1A missiles.

This is now the main obstacle. The position of the United States and its allies is indefensible from the standpoint of either military or political logic, and even less defensible from the legal and moral standpoints. Attempts to use the back door to give the FRG the status of a nuclear power are unacceptable to us and—we are convinced—to everyone who remembers the role of German militarism in the last war and who supports the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Arms.

Of course, U.S. "hawks" also realize the political significance of agreements with the Soviet Union during a transitional period for America. Therefore, a heated struggle stands to be waged over this issue.

Step by step, the Soviet leadership is steadily bringing matters toward an implementation of the program put forward last 15 January for the elmination of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and the creation of a nuclear-free world. Of course, the problem of nuclear and space weapons is the subject of negotiations with the United States. But these negotiations affect everyone. This is a reality of the present-day world, and we are gradually ourselves learning and teaching others not to look at it through the prism of Soviet-U.S. relations.

Geneva, moreover, is a place where more than negotiations with the Americans is going on. For many years now meetings of the Conference on Disarmament have been held there with the participation of 40 states from Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. Right now, through the efforts of many countries, efforts there are moving toward the drafting of an agreement on the complete banning and destruction of chemical weapons, although the United States and certain of its allies are still trying to obstruct that process.

On the whole, however, this is a half-forgotten forum whose everyday work proceeds creakingly, monotonously and slowly. Moreover, television cameras—both ours and Western ones—rarely look in there. In brief, this conference clearly needs an injection of new ideas and proposals.

Issues of conventional arms are advancing to the forefront of European politics. Here, too, the Soviet Union and the socialist states have taken the initiative. They are proposing that NATO and the Warsaw Pact reduce their armed forces in Europe by 1 million men at the beginning of the'90s. Tactical nuclear weapons would also be reduced. Where an imbalance exists in any elements, the situation would be equalized through reductions by the side that has gotten ahead. That would make it possible finally to begin dismantling the entire mass of troops and arms that have accumulated in Europe.

Our recent proposal to NATO to compare military doctrines is, to all intents and purposes, an open invitation to mutual restraint in the military area. Previously military doctrines were kept highly secret in the safes of general staffs, but we are proposing to discuss them and remove mutual anxiety. Doesn't this represent new thinking in politics and a democratization of international relations?

Of course, we do not expect rapid results. The Soviet Union has already proposed that force, in general, not be used. The West has literally fled from this pledge. Now we are proposing to compare the military doctrines of both alliances, and NATO is once again running away.

What is the problem here? It is clear that a comparison would not be to their advantage: After all, the doctrine adopted by the Warsaw Pact countries is not simply a declaration of intentions and not simply a reaffirmation of the strictly defensive nature of our doctrine, but a kind of program of actions in building armed forces that is based on the principle of sufficiency for defense.

In formulating the new approach to disarmament issues, we rejected various imaginary "taboos" that, to all intents and purposes, the opponents of disarmament had been using for cover.

This pertains above all to the issue of verification. As soon as we showed openness here, it turned out that the West was in many respects bluffing. The more deeply we advance in drafting, for example, an agreement on chemical weapons, the more they start to backpedal on verification issues.

The Soviet Union favors radical disarmament and therefore has a stake in genuine and strict verification. There should be no loopholes. This, if you like, is the touchstone on which honesty in politics is tested. Our country has more grounds than others to demand genuinely reliable verification, because 1941 lives in our memory.

In combining both planes—the problem-defined one and the geographically-defined one—it is highly timely to ask: How does Europe look in the new situation? Here the contrasts in the West European political mosaic immediately come to light: Contradictions emerge that were hitherto hidden in the shadows of the Soviet-U.S. confrontation.

On the one hand, whole political strata have begun to move, and the tone of antiwar demonstrations in Europe, for whose participants the elimination of missiles and nuclear arms are a vital, close and understandable issue, has risen.

West Europeans are presently seeking their place in the "post-zero" world—a world without Pershings, SS-20's and operational-tactical missiles. It must be said that for many this is not easy. There are figures who have gotten used to the continent's nuclear oversaturation. This is not only, and not even primarily a matter of their own nuclear ambitions. Many European leaders perceive the elimination of even several steps on the "staircase of nuclear escalation" as undermining the cornerstone of NATO's military doctrine—the concept of "nuclear deterrence" [ustrasheniye].

Against this background, various integration processes have been revived in Western Europe. Although they are internally contradictory, not to reckon with them would be to ignore European realities.

The socialist countries have opened a new channel of dialogue with Western Europe—through the European Parliament and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Western European Union. Negotiations on the establishment of relations between the USSR and the EEC are in an advanced state.

No matter which West European country we take—big, medium-sized or tiny—no matter which European problem we touch on, we must take into account the fact that the basis of our policy in the European area is the concept of our "common European home."

A growing number of Europeans are beginning to view the concept of the our "common European home" not as an abstract slogan but as a highly promising and concrete

topic of dialogue. The confirmation of this lies in our leadership's recent discussions with French Prime Minister J. Chirac, FRG President R. Weizsacker and Austrian Chancellor Vranitzky.

West Europeans are beginning to move from general reflections to practical questions: what should the roof of this home, its walls and its doors be like in order that it be dependable, secure and comfortable?

The all-European process has already proved its viability and at present rightfully symbolizes the fresh approach to international affairs. This is where it has been possible to cut a door uniting Europe's East and West through the thickness of the walls of confrontation. The Stockholm accords are a vivid example of this. M. S. Gorbachev has called these agreements the shoots of the new political thinking in world politics that have broken through the European soil.

The Vienna meeting is a major measure. Its latest round is close to ending. Matters there are moving, but not as smoothly as one would like.

Serious friction has arisen with respect to our proposal to covene a conference on humanitarian issues in Moscow.

In my view, there are chances for holding a conference in Moscow.

Of course, we have our bill to present to the West, and we can present it. But we are not in favor of having the conference come down to an exchange of accusations. Let Western representatives—both official and unofficial—come to visit us, and let them breathe the air of renewal. Let them see for themselves what restructuring is doing for the development of democracy and openness in our society.

The speaker went on to discuss a number of specific problems of cooperation in the humanitarian sphere. Noting the need to make more effective use of our tremendous scientific and cultural potential for the purpose of strengthening international confidence, A.G. Kovalev said that so far, unfortunately, this is not being done in an enterprising and assiduous fashion. Here is just one example, one which can be called classic in the full sense of the word. During N.I. Ryzhkov's visit to Mozart's Salzburg home, the Austrian side requested that it be given copies of Mozart's manuscripts that we have in Leningrad and Tallin. Amazingly, this matter has still not been resolved. As though Mozart's legacy, which belongs to all mankind, did not belong to the Austrian people. Let us hope, the speaker said, that now this matter will finally find a respectable resolution.

Let us now try to take a look at international problems from another angle, the geographic one. Let us take the Asian Pacific region. Unfortunately, for a long time it remained a blank spot on the map of our foreign-policy priorities.

Last year was also significant for the fact that this gap was filled. I have in mind a whole series of our major steps—M.S. Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok and his meetings in New Delhi and Moscow with Rajiv Gandhi.

Finally, a powerful chord that recently sounded forth—the latest initiatives on strengthening security in Asia that were set forth in the interview with the newspaper *Merdeka*. What a strong resonance, what an echo it brought forth everywhere—not just in Asia but in Europe and America!

All these are major, deep-lying strata in the raising of which our country is vigorously moving to the forefront of Asian politics. One can draw the following parallel. At one time Russia, at the price of tremendous efforts, cut itself through a "window to Europe." Now the Soviet Union is cutting through a "window" to Asia and the Pacific Ocean.

Lasting security cannot be built without unjamming regional conflicts, either. This is also an axiom of present-day diplomacy. All these conflicts have their own roots, their own "case histories," and their own specific means of cure. None of them is a frozen, constant magnitude; rather, each is changing, seething and variable. Therefore, there is no sense in undertaking to describe them by giving only today's static picture; after all, tomorrow the situation may change. The main thing is to discern the guiding tendency, the pivotal line that can lead to the elimination of "hot spots" on our planet.

Such a trend does exist, and it is slowly but surely making headway. It consists of unbiased dialogue, national reconciliation, and the solution of disputed issues by peaceful means.

It is clearly manifesting itself in Afghanistan. The Afghan leadership has firmly adopted a course of national reconciliation. Its meaning lies not in cosmetic repairs to the facade but in a readiness for real power sharing in the country with patriotic forces, and for the creation of a coalition government.

This is how the question was put in Vladivostok. If you take a deeper look, the sources of this idea go back to the dawn of our own history. I shall site an episode that may not be too well-known. In 1919, at the height of the Civil War and intervention, the Entente proposed that the Soviet government and various White Guard forces send their representatives to the Princes Islands in the Sea of Marmara for talks about reconciliation. The calculation was clear: to gain time and strengthen the White Guard positions. But at V.I. Lenin's direct instructions, the governments of the Entente were informed of our agreement to take part in such a conference. Think about this, comrades: In order to save the country and the people from war and destruction, we were ready to sit down at

the same table with representatives of Kolchak, Vrangel and Denikin. This meeting was broken off not by us but by the Kolchak offensive that soon started.

Of course, the policy of national reconciliation does not come easy and is meeting with powerful resistance from both the West and the local reaction. But the Afghan people have come to it through suffering. Today there is no rational alternative to it. Properly speaking, the whole course of national reconciliation is aimed at accomplishing the dual task: creating the kind of political structure of government that would not cast the country into the Middle Ages and not permit a "bloodbath" there, and at the same time creating the conditions for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, which we want to see as an independent, sovereign and nonaligned state.

In its own way, the tendency toward dialogue is also making headway in the Middle East—the oldest of the regional conflicts. Lately some sort of glimmers in the matter of an international conference have seemed to show up there, although things are proceeding with difficulty and strain. The difficulty is that in 40 years the world has become too accustomed to the Mideast conflict. After all, as experience shows, it can flare up anew, as it has already flared up more than once, creating a threat not just to the region but to many powers. Therefore, the main task is to extinguish this dangerous hotbed near our country's southern flank.

Our approach to a conference is businesslike and flexible. We are not opposed even to bilateral negotiations between the Arabs and Israel within its framework. Let there be all sorts of negotiations there—both bilateral and multilateral. The main thing is that they lead to peace in the region.

Another major fire—the Iranian-Iraqi—is increasingly flaring up. I'm afraid the Persian Gulf itself will burst into flames, since there's plenty of fuel—oil—there. It is impossible to rule out a further exacerbation of the situation. Prompt measures and help from the international community are needed in order to redirect the conflict along the channel of political solutions. There is another aspect to this problem—freedom of shipping in the Persian Gulf and the safety of our vessels.

There a good many other hotbeds of tension in the world—southern Africa, the situation around Nicaragua, Kampuchea. In order to extinguish them and prevent the appearance of new ones—and this is precisely the direction in which the efforts of our policies are aimed—it is necessary for dialogue to surmount confrontation and for the search for settlement to be conducted taking into account the specific features of each given country and region.

The new vision of the world and new system of political and philosophical views have placed on the agenda the creation of a comprehensive system of international security.

Figuratively speaking, this is a pass for humanity to the future, where the security of all is a pledge of the security of each. But in contrast to past utopian schemes, which have remained good intentions—and history has known a good many of these—the Soviet concept is a guideline for the practical formation of the structure of a nuclear-free and nonviolent world as the foundation for civilized intercourse among states in all the principal spheres—military, political, economic and humanitarian, as well as ecological. The Soviet Union sees the formation of such a system not as a one-time act but as the result of states' long-term joint efforts. Herein lies the essence of the initiative put forward by the 27th Party Congress.

The Delhi Declaration is an index of the viability of our concept and its harmony with the aspirations of many states, including leading ones. In it the philosophy and political approaches of the Soviet Union and India come together for the construction of a nuclear-free world, which is important for advancing the concept of comprehensive security. Last year at the Political Consultative Committee's Budapest Conference the process of translating the Delhi Declaration into the language of concrete diplomatic steps was begun. In conjunction with the fraternal socialist countries, the proposal to create such a security system was submitted for consideration by the 41st Session of the UN General Assembly.

But so far the idea of comprehensive international security has been put forward only in general form. The basic work is just getting under way.

The central problem is the guarantee of security in a nuclear-free, nonviolent world. After all, for thousands of years the norm of law has been reinforced by the very threat of punishment. How can military force be replaced, and what are the guarantees of law and order? How can these new guarantees fit into the fabric of international relations? These are not simple questions, and there are not yet any ready answers to them.

The picture of the changes that have taken place in the world recently would not be complete if we did not note another extremely important aspect.

Since April 1985 and since the 27th CPSU Congress, we have emphasized the importance of the human factor for our country's socioeconomic and spiritual development. There is also, however, an important external aspect to this matter.

I am referring first and foremost to the revival of open diplomacy, as during the time of V.I. Lenin—of public diplomacy. Our diplomacy can be none other than the conveyor of the new thinking. Using all of its specific means, it is called on to disclose the renovative content of the new thinking and congently demonstrate its correctness and historically timely necessity.

In the present era the medieval philosopher's utterance, "I think, therefore, I exist," sounds for us as follows: "I think in the new way, therefore, I will exist." Yes, today the saving chance for the survival of humanity consists only in the ability of the new thinking to renounce former fetishes and old prejudices. Our task now is to attract partners to the side of the new thinking and introduce in their consciousness the shoots of new approaches to the fate of the human race—in short—to inculcate the new thinking in the diplomacy of other countries, as well. To wage propaganda in the highest sense of the word, i.e., to act with conviction in a heartfelt, passionate and logical way. In this work—which is not aimed at just five or ten years—it is impossible to get by without decisively destroying stereotypes and dogmas and eradicating oversimplification, as well as without the personified criticism of those who continue to cling to them.

One more thing in this same connection. Diplomacy is one of the most sensitive instruments for implementing the policy of the new thinking, and at the same time one of those with the highest conductivity. Therefore, the restructuring of diplomats' mental attitudes and views in the spirit of the new thinking should outstrip those of the representatives of most other professions, otherwise the diplomat is not a diplomat.

The diplomacy of the new thinking requires a serious reevaluation of the role of the public and public opinion.

The desire to please someone at any cost has never been our aim. However, the process of the restructuring and democratization of our society and the turn toward greater openness have created a powerful field of attraction for public opinion abroad.

Let us take the Moscow forum "For a Nuclear-Free World, For the Survival of Humanity." Its participants included the leaders of Western society's intellectual elite and prominent representatives of the worlds of art and business. Many of them expressed the desire to continue cooperation with their Soviet colleagues.

The same thing can be said about the resonance that M.S. Gorbachev's meeting with prominent scholars—representatives of the Nobel Prize winners' peace movement—produced. The main positive accomplishment of such meetings is that through them the international public receives, first-hand, truthful information about restructuring and our successes and difficulties along this path. In this connection the words spoken by Gabriel Garcia Marquez, the eminent Latin American writer, on the occasion of his recent meeting with the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, cannot help but impress themselves in one's memory: "For me it is very important that everything that you say and do is sincere. Inasmuch as your enemies see that sincerity, it arouses fear in them."

Sincerity, like morality, is a category that in many respects is now key for politics and for the mobilization of the human factor. Politics, stressed V.I. Lenin, "has to do not with units but with millions—sincerity in politics is a correspondence between word and deed that is fully accessible to verification" ("*Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniy*" [*Complete Works*] Vol 32, p 259).

What has been done over the past 2 years has strikingly changed our country's face in the world and enhanced its international prestige and the prestige of our policies. This has been achieved precisely thanks to the fact that the gap between words and deeds has been eliminated. Every one of our initiatives is vital and reinforced by specific deeds. This is seen in the world, and it is seen in our country.

All these are those most weighty magnitudes that sometimes have more significance in politics than the physically palpable parameters of military might, the size of exports, etc.

In politics we have to do with specific people. The figures with whom we have to deal are not faceless figures dressed in the armor of political parties. They are living human beings with their own distinguishing characteristics, habits, style of thinking, sympathies and antipathies, and strong, weak and even utterly vulnerable sides. To know these characteristics of a partner, opponent or enemy—that is the task.

The human factor, translated into the perception of a partner's personality, should become an inseparable element of political vision and practice.

Unfortunately, there is still evidence of an oversimplified approach to the evaluation of complex political and ideological processes and the personalities behind them. There's no use hiding the fact that for a long time it not only existed but dominated. Here's a concrete example: I shall cite excerpts from the 1952 "*Bolshaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya*" [*Great Soviet Encyclopedia*]: "Monarchist and clericalist," "established a fascist party that operates on the orders of Anglo-Franco-U.S. imperialists," "is contributing to the turning" of his country "into a satellite of U.S. imperialists" (Vol II, pp 604-605).

Who do you think this is? De Gaulle!

The times of great oversimplifications have passed. Now in order to work successfully it is necessary to know not only our partner's class portrait but also his individual face.

In speaking of the human factor, it is also necessary to accentuate that side of it that consists of the protection of Soviet people's interests. This issue was specially noted in the Central Committee's Political Report to the 27th Party Congress. M.S. Gorbachev's words to the effect

that the Soviet Union would protect its citizens against acts of violence and do everything to protect their lives, honor and dignity were spoken to the accompaniment of the delegates' applause.

For the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, its consular service and Soviet missions abroad, this instruction of the congress's is one of the most important areas of activity. A considerable amount of work is being done. But under present conditions almost any case of disregard for the interests of Soviet citizens abroad or inattention to them is, in effect, an emergency.

Restructuring in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is not just organizational innovations and personnel shifts.

Foreign policy's traditional task of actively assisting the country's internal development is now acquiring new facets, and the means and methods of accomplishing it are changing. More than ever before, diplomacy today should be concerned with the economic consequences of its political decisions and actions. Moreover, they should be profitable in and of themselves. As never before, foreign economic activity should become a constituent element of diplomacy and vice-versa—whether it is a question of establishing joint enterprises, developing international cooperative production arrangements, or other matters.

Vigorous steps are being taken in the ministry to strengthen ties with science. A special subdivision is being formed—a Research Coordinating Center and Research Council headed by the minister. The merging of major science and foreign-policy practice is the beginning of real restructuring in the new quality of all work and the role of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The same, analogous thing has become necessary in arranging the closest, organic cooperation in the sphere of culture.

Yes, in the past year a good deal has been done, but a great deal more remains to be done.

The speaker especially singled out that with which the ministry's leadership and collegium are dissatisfied today, and he dwelled in this connection on a number of practical tasks.

I would like to convey the idea of dissatisfaction and concern with the utmost clarity and candor, for this is our common dissatisfaction and concern, our joint practical tasks, and our common cause.

We have said with respect to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its institutions abroad that we are only at the beginning of restructuring. And with respect to some units one can put it even more strongly: at the beginning of the beginning.

The main thing is to make restructuring, in the word of M.S. Gorbachev, the main subject of our life, and to do so in actual deeds, in all our foreign-policy and diplomatic work.

Further on Prague Foreign Ministers Session
LD291858 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] A regular session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance was held in Prague. Eduard Amvrosiyevich Schevardnadze familiarized participants at the session with the results of the recent Soviet-U.S. talks in Moscow. Progress has been made at the talks as far as completing preparations for a treaty on scrapping medium- and shorter-range missiles. New initiatives were submitted at the talks. Their purpose is to attain rapproachment of the sides' stands on halving strategic offensive weapons provided the ABM Treaty is strictly observed and the sides do not withdraw from it for at least 10 years. In addition, the USSR proposed that a moratorium should be declared on all works with regard to the production, testing, and deployment of medium- and shorter-range missiles.

The states participating in the meeting support the Soviet stand on this issue and expressed the hope that an agreement on scrapping two classes of nuclear weapons will be signed in the near future and that the United States will accept the proposal on a moratorium.

The Warsaw Pact member states spoke in favor of starting full-scale stage-by-stage talks between the USSR and the United States on the limitation and ultimate banning of nuclear tests as soon as in the next few days. They believe that it is necessary to have a Soviet-U.S. agreement signed on establishing a center for reducing nuclear danger. The session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee stressed that it is exceedingly important that no actions should be taken that could complicate the attainment of these accords.

The foreign ministers mapped out joint measures by the socialist countries for strengthening European and universal security. The text of the communique on the regular meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee will be published in the press.

Communique Issued
PM291843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 87 First Edition p 5

["Communique of Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee Session"—PRAVDA headline]

[Text] A routine session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance was held 28-29 October 1987 in Prague.

The following took part in the session: Bulgarian Foreign Minister P. Mladenov; Hungarian Foreign Minister P. Varkonyi; GDR Foreign Minister O. Fischer; Polish Foreign Minister M. Orzechowski; Romanian Foreign Minister I. Totu; USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze; and CSSR Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek.

1. Having discussed the European and world situation, the foreign ministers noted that it remains complex and contradictory.

The session participants expressed satisfaction at the fact that encouraging features have emerged in international life. For the first time in history the idea of nuclear disarmament is close to beginning to be implemented. Work is under way on the mandate for talks on reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe. Shifts have been achieved at the talks on prohibiting chemical weapons. The quest for a settlement of military conflicts and resolution of disputed issues between states by political means, via talks, has been stepped up.

The task of restructuring international economic relations on an equal, mutually advantageous basis is being raised more vigorously. Understanding of the need for the joint solution of global problems, including protection of the environment, is growing. All this is a manifestation of the new political thinking and promotes the creation of international relations of the new type, understanding of the fact that the security of each can be achieved only on the basis of security for all, and the desire to find the shortest roads to a nuclear-free, nonviolent world.

At the same time acute problems that require solution continue to exist in the world. The arms race retains disturbing scope and attempts to extend it to space continue. Despite the appeals and efforts of the socialist states, other countries, and the world public, it has not yet been possible to secure the total prohibition of nuclear tests. The policy of force, intervention in internal affairs, and open threats against sovereign states and the fueling of tension in various regions of the world continue. Certain conflicts have sharpened, breeding a new danger to international peace and security. The continuing deterioration in the economic situation, especially that of the developing countries, is fraught with ruinous consequences for the fate of the world. The acuteness of the energy, ecological, and other problems is not abating.

The ministers reaffirmed their states' position that inviolability of borders and rigorous respect for the existing territorial and political realities and states' sovereignty and territorial integrity are the condition for substantial progress along the path of strengthening peace, security, and cooperation in Europe. They stressed here that the activity of revanchist forces, especially in the FRG, and the encouragement of revanchism anywhere run counter to the interests of detente and security and to the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act. Such activity will continue to be rebuffed most resolutely.

The Warsaw Pact member states are convinced that a radical change for the better in international affairs is necessary and possible. The emerging positive trends in world affairs must be consolidated and developed. Mindful that nuclear weapons jeopardize the very existence of life on earth and that the cardinal task of our time is to end the arms race and switch to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, they call on all countries and peoples to pool their efforts to resolve the urgent tasks facing mankind and to display a new approach toward questions of war and peace. In order to achieve these aims they reaffirmed their desire to continue the policy of broad constructive dialogue with other states.

2. USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze briefed the session participants on the results of the Soviet-U.S. talks held 22-23 October 1987 in Moscow, during which progress was achieved in completing the preparation of a treaty on eliminating medium- and shorter-range missiles and new Soviet initiatives were put forward aimed at narrowing the gap between the sides' positions on a 50% reduction in strategic offensive arms in conditions of strict compliance with the ABM Treaty and nonwithdrawal from it for at least 10 years, and it was also proposed that a moratorium be established as of 1 November this year on all work connected with the production, testing, and deployment of medium-range missiles and shorter-range missiles.

The states represented at the session supported the Soviet position on these issues and expressed the hope that the agreement on eliminating the two classes of nuclear missiles will be signed soon and that the United States will accept the proposal of a moratorium.

They emphasized the need to ensure that, on the basis of the proposals that have been put forward, the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting [vstrecha v verkhakh], besides signing the treaty on medium-range missiles and shorter-range missiles, enshrines an accord on the main points of future agreements on strategic offensive armaments and the nonplacement of weapons in space.

The Warsaw Pact states advocate the speediest complete and general prohibition of nuclear tests as a priority measure in ending the development, production, and improvement of nuclear arms. They attach great importance to the accord between the USSR and the United States on starting within the next few days full-scale phased talks in a single forum on the limitation and ultimately the total cessation of nuclear tests, and also to the signing of the Soviet-U.S. agreement on creating centers for the reduction of the nuclear danger.

The states represented at the session believe that the conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. agreement on eliminating medium-range missiles and shorter-range missiles and the reaching of accords on strategic offensive arms and space would be a real start to the process of nuclear disarmament and would open up opportunities for progress in other areas of disarmament and the strengthening of security, and for the total liberation of Europe from nuclear weapons and the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments, along with a corresponding reduction in military spending.

It is extremely important that no actions be taken that might complicate the reaching of these accords. In this connection the statements of certain representatives in the West calling for the upcoming elimination of U.S. missiles in Europe to be "compensated" by the deployment of new nuclear and nonnuclear arms and by the creation of new military structures are causing serious concern.

3. The states represented at the session reaffirm their resolve to strive to set up a comprehensive international peace and security system. They advocate safeguarding all states' security on an equal basis and in all spheres of international relations.

The creation of a secure world presupposes above all the elimination of nuclear, chemical, and other types of mass destruction weapons, radical reductions in armed forces and conventional arms, a corresponding reduction in military spending, the dissolution of military blocs, the elimination of bases on foreign territory, the return home of all troops stationed abroad, and the creation of effective mechanisms for preventing any kind of aggression and maintaining peace with sharply reduced levels of arms.

The speedy and peaceful settlement of existing regional conflicts and the prevention of new ones are an important condition for safeguarding the peoples' security. Measures for effectively combating international terrorism are also a substantive component in a security system.

Equal economic security must be ensured by restructuring international economic relations—including currency and financial relations—on an equitable and democratic basis in the interests of all states, including developing states, by asserting a new international economic order, by eliminating underdevelopment, and by ensuring a global and just settlement of the foreign debt problem. The switching of funds released as a result of real disarmament to the needs of economic and social development would be a weighty contribution to the achievement of these goals.

The formation of a comprehensive security system would be promoted by extensive and genuinely equitable cooperation between countries in the humanitarian sphere. The Warsaw Pact states consider it necessary to implement people's fundamental rights to life and work and their political, civic, economic, social, and cultural rights in their entirety and interdependence, while respecting states' sovereignty, and to eradicate any forms

of discrimination, apartheid, racism, nationalism, chauvinism, or war propaganda. They advocate an extensive dialogue on humanitarian problems, including within the framework of the all-European conference in Moscow.

The states represented at the session reemphasized the need for all states to strictly respect the principles of national independence and sovereignty, the nonuse or threat of force, the inviolability of borders and territorial integrity, the peaceful settlement of disputes, noninterference in internal affairs, equal rights, and the other principles and goals of the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act, and other generally accepted norms of international relations.

The importance was stressed of a constructive examination at the current 42d UN General Assembly Session of the socialist countries' joint initiative aimed at setting up a comprehensive security system through the collective efforts of all UN states. Proceeding on the basis that such a system should function on the basis and within the framework of the UN Charter, the ministers advocated enhancing the role of the General Assembly, Security Council, and the UN secretary general, and ensuring that all states give them the utmost support and promote the greater effectiveness of the work of the United Nations and its institutions and the enhancement of their contribution to the resolution of international issues. They expressed the hope that the General Assembly would give new impetus to a productive international dialogue on these issues and help to deepen and enrich its content.

4. The Warsaw Pact states call on the participants in the talks on the complete prohibition of chemical weapons and the elimination of chemical weapons stockpiles to show the necessary political will in order to carry out UN instructions and complete the drafting of a corresponding international convention in the very near future.

5. The states represented at the session view the substantial reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe as a priority task. The joint program they put forward in Budapest in June 1986 is aimed at this. In this regard the ministers stressed the need to accelerate the development of a mandate for future talks which would take account of the security interests of all participating sides, give all 35 states in the all-European process a real opportunity to discuss and resolve questions of disarmament and confidence- and security-building in Europe in accordance with the final document of the Madrid meeting, and make it possible to start talks as soon as possible.

The states represented at the session reaffirmed their proposal to hold a meeting of CSCE foreign ministers which would decide to initiate large-scale talks aimed at substantially reducing armed forces and tactical nuclear and conventional arms in Europe with a corresponding reduction in military spending, eradicating imbalances through the corresponding reductions, and averting the threat of a surprise attack. The meeting would promote the resolution of other questions of European security and cooperation as well.

The ministers noted with satisfaction that the implementation of the provisions of the Stockholm conference document would promote mutual understanding and serve to strengthen confidence and security.

The implementation of the Warsaw Pact states' May 1987 Berlin proposal to the NATO states on holding consultations on military doctrines would be of great importance for strengthening confidence in Europe.

6. The creation of nuclear- and chemical-weapons-free zones in the Balkans and central and northern Europe would promote an improvement in the atmosphere on the continent and simultaneously make an important contribution to the cause of ridding the world of these types of mass destruction weapons. In this regard the session participants again expressed their support for the corresponding proposals by the GDR, the CSSR, Romania, and Bulgaria, and stressed the need for them to be implemented.

They reaffirmed their states' readiness to promote the implementation of the plan put forward by Poland for reducing arms and building confidence in central Europe. The implementation of this plan would be an important factor in strengthening peace and stability and ensuring lasting security on the European continent.

The ministers advocated the adoption by those states located at the junction of [na linii soprikosnoveniya] the two military-political alliances of specific measures aimed at reducing the level of military confrontation and strengthening confidence, including the reciprocal withdrawal of the most dangerous types of offensive arms.

The states represented at the session support the USSR's proposal for radically reducing the level of military confrontation in northern Europe and the Arctic as a whole, turning the region into a zone of peace and cooperation, and holding talks between interested states to that end.

They welcome the nonaligned Mediterranean countries' efforts aimed at turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peaceful cooperation. The ministers recall the Warsaw Pact states' proposal on that score.

7. The states represented at the session stress the need to develop a strict and effective verification system—both national and international—including on-site inspections. Such a verification system would reliably guarantee the precise fulfillment of all agreements in the disarmament sphere and would create confidence that any commitments in that area would not be broken under any circumstances. Such a system must encompass all areas of disarmament.

8. The Warsaw Pact states believe that the task of resolutely stepping up all states' efforts to implement effective steps in the disarmament sphere is now more acute than ever. This aim should also be served by the intensification of work at the relevant international forums, particularly the Geneva Disarmament Conference. The session adopted a document on this question.

Advocating a comprehensive approach to disarmament issues, the allied socialist states consider it exceptionally important that the work of the Third UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament should provide positive impetus to all the talks currently under way on various disarmament problems and to the coordination of specific measures in this sphere, should be geared to real progress toward a nonnuclear, secure world, and should promote the creation of a political climate based on trust, glasnost, openness [otkrytost], and predictability in international affairs.

9. The states represented at the session advocate an indivisible [nedelimyy] Europe of peace and cooperation and the creation of an "all-European home" where an atmosphere of good-neighborliness and confidence, of coexistence and mutual understanding would be established.

The trends emerging in the sphere of security and cooperation are creating preconditions for giving renewed impetus to the all-European process. The Warsaw Pact states attach particular significance to ensuring that, in the atmosphere of growing confidence, all-around dialogue is conducted on a firm and reliable foundation and cooperation is dynamically expanded and deepened. They reaffirm their adherence to the progressive development of the all-European process and their readiness to make common efforts to open a new stage of detente in Europe.

Discussing the progress of the Vienna meeting, the ministers advocated the achievement at it of balanced accords on all aspects and on the basis of all the principles of the Helsinki Final Act. In their opinion, increased efforts must be made to secure the speediest achievement of results enabling the all-European process to be raised to a qualitatively new level. They stressed the significance of the economic forum convened in Prague, the conference on scientific and technical cooperation in Bucharest, the ecological forum in Sofia, and the symposium on the protection of Europe's cultural heritage in Krakow.

10. The ministers exchanged opinions on existing seats of tension and conflict and reaffirmed their states' determination to contribute actively to their just, political settlement.

Holding an international conference under UN auspices, with the equal participation of all interested sides including the PLO and the permanent members of the Security Council, would be of great significance for achieving a just and all-embracing settlement and ensuring a lasting peace in the Near East.

Expressing their concern over the escalation of tension in the Persian Gulf region, the ministers stressed the need for the speediest cessation of the Iran-Iraq war, the full and urgent implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 598, the withdrawal of foreign military fleets from the Gulf, and the guaranteeing of freedom of navigation in that region.

11. The allied socialist states reaffirmed their determination to reinforce mutual cohesion and unity and to enhance the dynamism of their foreign policy cooperation with the aim of eliminating the threat of war and consolidating security in Europe and the world. The session examined a number of specific practical measures, including measures connected with the work of the newly- established permanent organs—the multilateral group for current reciprocal information and the special commission on questions of disarmament.

The session participants stressed that the session has been held on the eve of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which opened a new era in the life of mankind and paved the way to social and national liberation for the peoples and to a world without wars or weapons. The victory of socialism in many countries led to the formation of the world system of socialism, which plays an ever-increasing role as the most advanced force in the struggle for peace and disarmanent, international security and social progress, freedom, equality, and respect for the independence and sovereignty of every state.

The session was held in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation. The next session will be held in Sofia.

Shevardnadze Meets Husak

PM291443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 87 Second Edition p 4

["Visit to Prague"—PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Prague October 28 TASS—Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of Czechoslovakia, and Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a meeting here today.

Eduard Shevardnadze arrived in Prague to attend a regular session of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states.

After conveying cordial greetings and good wishes on behalf of M.S. Gorbachev and the other Soviet leaders, E.A. Shevardnadze briefed G. Husak on the progress of restructuring in the Soviet Union, familiarized him with the results of the work of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session, and spoke of the preparations to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It

was emphasized that the Soviet leadership attaches great significance to the participation of the CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic in the jubilee festivities in Moscow. Matters connected with further strengthening the alliance of the fraternal countries were considered thoroughly. Emphasized in this connection was an important role of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee session, which begins in Prague, in strengthening cooperation between the allied socialist countries in the work to remove the threat of nuclear war, to bring about an end to the arms race, and to establish a new, stronger security structure in Europe and throughout the world.

There was an exchange of views on the state of affairs at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear disarmament. Comrade Husak expressed a high appraisal of the new initiatives proposed by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and aimed at bringing the sides' positions closer together on the question of a 50% cut in strategic offensive arms under conditions of strict compliance with the ABM treaty.

Eduard Shevardnadze informed Gustav Husak of further steps by the Soviet side finally to coordinate a treaty on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles and the question of holding a new summit meeting, and told him about the forthcoming trip to Washington with Mikhail Gorabchev's message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Gustav Husak expressed full support for the Soviet leadership's efforts in this direction.

Progressive development of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation in all fields and successful implementation of the accords reached during Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Czechoslovakia in April this year were pointed out with satisfaction during the conversation.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of friendship and full unity of views on all the matters discussed.

Husak Addresses Ministers

LD282021 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Prague October 29 TASS—General secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, President Gustav Husak of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, has received in the Prague Castle today the foreign ministers, who participated in the meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister, addressed the reception on behalf of the participants in the Foreign Ministers' Committee meeting. He spoke about the course of the meeting and the documents adopted at it, and stressed that it had borne out the unanimity of views on all issues under discussion and had been striking evidence of the wish of the states represented at it to further strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries of the world.

Gustav Husak noted that the documents adopted at the meeting are an important contribution of the socialist countries to strengthening the atmosphere of trust, lessening tensions and strengthening peace the world over. It has become a good tradition, he emphasized, that the initiatives put forward by the socialist states in the field of international relations are a result of collective exchange of views between the members of the whole community. In that sense special significance attaches to summit meetings and consultations on the most important problems of the present. They made it possible to concentrate the efforts of all countries aimed at a restructuring of international relations and creating a comprehensive international security system.

Of paramount significance for the cause of peace and disarmament, the Czechoslovak leader continued, are the talks held in Moscow between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR Foreign minister, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. It is a source of much gratification that the main problems in connection with the conclusion of a Soviet-American agreement on the elimination of medium range and shorter range missiles have been resolved in principle. The signing of an agreement on the elimination of two classes of nuclear weapons would be of history-making significance for the disarmament process. We trust that it will be an important step on the way towards a total elimination of the nuclear threat and leave a positive impact on disarmament talks. Czechoslovakia fully supports the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at further developing the Soviet-American dialogue and the USSR's new proposals, whose aim is to reach agreements on strategic offensive weapons and non-placing weapons in outer space. The creation of zones free from nuclear and chemical weapons in central and Nordic Europe would contribute to improving the atmosphere in Europe.

The Soviet Union's package of peace proposals and the initiatives of the other socialist countries, Gustav Husak stressed in conclusion, are evidence of socialism's responsible attitude to the destinies of humanity, a worthy follow-up to the cause of the Great October, whose jubilee will be celebrated together with us by the peoples the world over.

Strougal Hosts Dinner

LD292358 Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Prague October 29 TASS—Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Czechoslovak Government, gave a dinner today in honour of the participants in the meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states held in Prague on October 28-29.

He emphasized in his speech that the Foreign Ministers' Committee meeting had been held at a time when, due in the first place to the USSR's foreign policy activeness, a number of first steps had been made on the way of asserting the philosophy or new political thinking of a common European home, of a common home for all peoples of the world. The Prague meeting is a considerable contribution to the cooperation of the Warsaw treaty member states in the process of asserting realism in international relations, a new step in the continuing fight for disarmament, strengthening universal peace and security.

Addressing the dinner, Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, stressed that the current meeting had been held on the eve of the anniversary of the Great October, which opened a new chapter in the history of international relations. Due to the ideals of peace proclaimed by the October Revolution, as a result of the struggle of many years for a just peace there is a real possibility that the jubilee year of 1987 should become the first year of nuclear disarmament.

The strength of the Warsaw treaty member states lies in the unity of word and deed, in the fraternal cooperation in the interests of achieving both home and foreign policy aims. The decisions adopted in Prague are of great significance for the implementation of our common line directed at building a world without nuclear weapons, Petur Mladenov noted.

Press Conference Held

LD292333 Moscow TASS in English 2011 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Prague October 29 TASS—The Warsaw treaty member states are convinced that a radical turn for the better in international affairs is necessary and possible. This was stated here at a press conference on the results of the meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states. The meeting ended in Prague today.

Jaromir Johanes, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, and Vadim Loginov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, answered journalists' questions.

"We regard with optimism the possibility of holding a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting as early as this year", Vadim Loginov said. "Preparation for the summit is a street with two-way traffic. Therefore Eduard Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, is taking with him to Washington the constructive proposals which are based on the considerations expressed by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during his meeting with George Shultz in Moscow as well as those set out in the Soviet leader's message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan. We hope that at the talks beginning tomorrow agreement will be reached on holding a substantive summit meeting."

Investment Bank Council Meets in Bucharest

PM291503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the "Official Reports" rubric]

[Text] The 41st session of the International Investment Bank Council has taken place in Bucharest.

Delegations from the bank's member countries—Bulgaria, Hungaria, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, the MPR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR—took part in the work of the council session.

The council examined the question of the prospects for developing the MPR's credit activity in 1987-1990. It also examined the question of the bank financing measures to implement the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 and promote the development of new forms of economic cooperation.

CEMA Power Commission Session in Lvov

AU281245 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 Oct 87 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Cooperation Among Power Engineers in CEMA Countries"]

[Text] Specialists from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the GDR, Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR, the CSSR, as well as the SFRY, participated in the proceedings of the 73d session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in the Field of Electric Power, which ended in Lvov recently. They exchanged views on problems concerning the further development of electric power engineering, as well questions connected with the protection of the environment.

"We paid particular attention to the readiness of national grids and of the Central Control Board of the joint grids to relay a maximum load in the years 1987-88," said V. V. Dolganov, responsible secretary of the Soviet part in the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in the Field of Electric Power. "We examined ways of further developing their concurrent operations, as well as the progress made in implementing programs for scientific-technical progress and for the rational use of material resources calculated for the period up to the year 2000."

The session proceedings were attended by representatives of the Central Control Board of CEMA joint grids, and of the "Interatomenergo" international economic association.

Further on Pyadyshev News Conference

Persian Gulf 'Tension'

LD291032 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 29 TASS—The tension in the Persian Gulf can only be defused by politico-diplomatic means, Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Information Directorate, said today.

He described the current visit by Yuliy Vorontsov, a first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, to Iraq, Kuwait and Iran as a step in this direction.

Speaking in an interview with a TASS diplomatic correspondent, Pyadyshev said the Soviet representative has begun "intensive, businesslike and serious" talks in Baghdad and would continue them in Kuwait and Tehran, making emphasis on the need to tap every possibility to fulfill the United Nations Security Council's Resolution 598.

Special attention would be given, Pyadyshev continued, to supporting the peace-making mission of U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The issue of a Middle East settlement in a broad context would certainly feature at the Soviet deputy foreign minister's talks as well, he said.

Vorontsov's recent trip to Egypt, Syria and Jordan had shown that the idea of a Middle East settlement by dint of an international conference was readily welcomed in those countries, Pyadyshev remarked, adding that Arab representatives had said in no uncertain terms that there was simply no other way out.

It had been felt keenly during the trip, Pyadyshev said, that the policy of Israel and the United States on a Middle East settlement had no sympathy in the Persian Gulf countries and was in some cases sharply criticized.

Possibility of Summit

LD291748 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 29 TASS—The TASS diplomatic correspondent writes:

When the Soviet foreign minister Eduard Shevardnadze and the American ambassador in the USSR Jack Matlock met last Tuesday both held written documents in their hands since both the Soviet and the American sides had what [as received] to say to each other. The pace of the dialogue prompted the need of a new trip to Washington by the Soviet foreign minister. "This brief but very intensive working visit pursues two aims: To present to President Ronald Reagan a message from General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and continue talks with the President and the secretary of state on key issues of Soviet-American relations", a press briefing today was told by Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Information Directorate.

The USSR's position in respect of a Soviet-American summit meeting is consistent and invariable. It always proceeded from the premise that the content of such a summit should include the signing of the agreement on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles and also a serious exchange of views on strategic offesnive arms and measures to strengthen the regime of the ABM Treaty.

The discussion of the problem of strategic offensive arms at the summit meeting obviously may have a varying degree of intensity and lead to various results. "We would consider such a discussion a success if it would be possible to work out some interim decision in the form of key provisions or, say, directives for the delegations of the Soviet Union and the United States working in Geneva", the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said. "That would be sufficient for the summit to be held this year".

At the latest 15th meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers' Committee in Prague Eduard Shevardnadze briefed our allies on the course of the Soviet-American dialogue. The joint policy of the Warsaw Treaty countries is coordinated both on the highest and on the working levels. General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev will have a meeting with the leaders of socialist countries during the celebrations in Moscow of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Two standing working bodies have been set up in accordance with a decision adopted at a meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member states in Berlin in 1987—multilateral groups on current mutual information and a special commission on disarmament issues which is headed by Ambassador Gennadiy Stashevskiy. It should be stressed that the questions under discussion most directly concern the security of our European allies.

PRAVDA Notes Gorbachev Reply to Group of Six

PM300909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 1987 Second Edition p 1

["Reply of M.S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the Joint Statement by the Leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden"]

[Text] The Soviet Union has always viewed with great attention initiatives of the leaders of six nations, expressing, as we believe, the aspirations of the majority of countries of all five continents which they represent. In the same light we also view the joint statement by the group of six of October 7, 1987, which contains an

appeal to continue movement toward even greater measures in all directions of curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament by taking advantage of the impulsed obtained as a result of the Soviet-American agreement in principle to eliminate all missiles of two classes.

We also believe that the agreement on the "double global zero," with all its historic signifcance, should be regarded only as a first practical step along the path of radical solutions, such as the halving of strategic offensive arsenals, preventing an arms race in outer space and ending nuclear weapon tests. As to us, we have repeatedly confirmed by practical deeds that we have the political will for the earliest solution of all these problems.

To keep on the movement, which has now become apparent, toward building a nuclear-free and non-violent world, it is necessary to internationalize the effort to achieving this objective and draw as many states as possible to practical work in this direction, especially along the line of the United Nations. We have come to a boundary in the development of world politics when the fulfillment of prospects which have opened up for shaping new approaches to problems of removing the threat of war and the beginning of the construction of a truly firm edifice of the comprehensive system of world security are becoming everyone's cause.

In our opinion, a growing role in this important undertaking belongs to the group of six whose consistent efforts in favor of securing a peaceful future for our planet have already won worldwide respect.

We have always been attracted by the objective, interested approach by the group of six to problems of verification of agreements in the field of disarmament, above all on banning nuclear weapon tests. At present, on the eve of full-scale talks with the United States on limiting and ending nuclear testing, Soviet scientists are busy elaborating measures which would secure reliable control over compliance with future accords in this field. We know that this problem is also being studied by specialists from the six countries. Nothing prevents us from pooling efforts by our scientists along this direction. We are convinced that this practical cooperation and joint experiments in the field of verification could bring closer the goal of complete, effectively verifiable cessation of nuclear weapon tests. The Soviet scientists are prepared for such cooperation.

The Soviet Union, for its part, is ready for businesslike cooperation with the participants in the six-state initiative also on a broader range of problems—in finding solutions to specific issues of arms limitation and disarmament or in the joint development of a comprehensive programme of practical actions by states in East and West, North and South in safeguarding security for all and in all spheres of international relations.

In conclusion I would like to thank once again the six leaders for their continued efforts in favour of real disarmament and consolidation of international security.

Gorbachev View Hailed at Mideast CP Meeting

PM291523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS dispatch: "Conference Opens"]

[Text] Athens, 22 Oct—More than 20 delegations are attending the Third Conference of Communist and Workers Parties of the East Mediterranean, the Near and Middle East, and the Red Sea Region, which has opened here.

Speaking at the opening of the conference, Kh. Florakis, secretary general of the KKE [Communist Party of Greece] Central Committee, declared that the conference is of special importance in light of the dangerous events which are unfolding in the Persian Gulf and threatening the cause of peace as a result of adventurist U.S. military actions.

At present, he went on, an increasing number of people are becoming aware that the progress of each individual country as well as of whole regions on our planet, including the region whose representatives have gathered here in Athens, and the very survival of mankind in our age are inseparably connected with curbing the arms race, eliminating nuclear weapons, overcoming backwardness, establishing a new international economic order, protecting the environment, and promoting international cooperation in the sphere of new technologies. In our time, the KKE leader emphasized, the socialist world and above all the Soviet Union are demonstrating their superiority and vanguard role by combining revolutionary changes in their own country with the advancement of radical peace-loving initiatives and the development of a new type of thinking on the threshold of the 21st century. From this viewpoint the article by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev published in *Pravda*, which contains in concentrated form a progressive and profoundly realistic global view of and proposals for a secure, nuclear-free, and just world, assumes extraordinary importance. We, Kh. Florakis declared, ardently support these proposals and regard them as our common cause.

'International Situation: Questions, Answers'

LD301540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 30 Oct 87

["International Situation—Questions and Answers" program, presented by Vladimir Pasko, All-Union Radio foreign political commentator; with Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Department; Vitaliy Yakovlevich Chukseyev, chief of the TASS main foreign information editorial board; Sergey Pravdin; Igor Surguchev, international affairs journalist; and Nikolay Agayants, All-Union Radio foreign affairs commentator]

[Excerpt] [Pasko] Greetings, comrades. Quite a few events, phenomena and problems in international life attract people's attention, but I don't think there is

anything which has so many eyes focused on it as Soviet-U.S. relations. Everyone is following them. I have asked Boris Dmitriyevich Pyadyshev, who, I assume, is familiar to listeners of this program, to talk about the state in which they are now. He is first deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Department.

[Pyadyshev] USSR Foreign Minister Comrade Shevardnadze is in Washington for 2 days, 30-31 October. It is an important and responsible visit. A message from the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has been presented to the U.S. President, and talks with the U.S. President and secretary of state on key issues of Soviet-U.S. relations have been continued. I talk of this as a solid illustration of the dynamic state of Soviet-U.S. relations now.

However, having said this, I must at once qualify it by stating that this condition is highly complex and contradictory. As in past periods, there is much on the U.S. side that is very similar to attempts to operate from a position of strength via-a-vis the Soviet Union and to exert political and economic pressure on us. Doesn't Washington's instigatory line in Afghan affairs most negatively affect the state of affairs in the sphere of Soviet-U.S. relations? The fact is that the Afghan war is basically a U.S. war, for the Pentagon and the CIA are the main suppliers of arms to the dushmans and their principle sources of finance. Or, to take another example, the U.S. leadership, contrary to public declarations and assurances, is continuing to pursue a policy of kindling mistrust and suspicion and is cultivating a hostile image with regard to the Soviet Union. USIA Director Charles Wick, for example, takes the liberty of making remarks to the effect that the policy of glasnost being conducted in the Soviet Union is, so he says, a triumph of deception over truth.

Another part of Soviet-U.S. relations—it is still not large in its general scope, unfortunately—reflects positive processes. Regular contacts and negotiations between representatives of the governments of the two countries have all but been arranged, and the negotiating process is progressing more quickly than ever. In general, the ground has been prepared for seeking solutions, and an atmosphere of businesslike cooperation has been established. It is proceeding with difficulty and not without aggravations, but it is proceeding. There was no such thing in the first years of the present administration.

The talks with Secretary of State Shultz which took place in Moscow last week were met abroad with a large dose of pessimism. However, this pessimism did not accord in any way with the assessments of the participants in the talks themselves. Here are remarks by the ministers taken from records of their final conversation. I quote Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze: In general, if we are to talk about the results of your visit to Moscow, we consider them substantial, fruitful [rezultativnyy], and very useful for Soviet-U.S. relations. George Shultz: I agree with you on that.

So, would it not be better to take those words—substantial, fruitful and very useful—as an assessment, rather than dealing in speculation about the results of the Moscow talks? There are, of course, no grounds for alleging that Moscow had raised the stakes, as a result of which it was not possible then, last week, to reach an agreement on medium- and shorter-range missiles and to fix a precise date for a meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States.

The Moscow talks continued the process which began in Geneva and passed through Reykjavik. It is a complex process, with many difficulties. Last week there was a short pause here for consideration of the new ideas submitted by the Soviet leadership and working out of the remaining unresolved issues. There was no doubt then that an agreement on medium- and shorter-range missiles would be signed. It was impossible to say when, but it was clear that in the near future it would be prepared for signing at summit level, as arranged between the leaders of our countries.

It must be said that both the Soviet Union and the United States have made joint steps toward agreeing the most complex of the outstanding articles of the future treaty on medium- and shorter-range missiles. Here are a few illustrations of this common constructive approach. At the Moscow talks the Americans drew up a series of 17 questions concerning the sphere of verification [kontrol]. We, for our part, gave 17 answers, most of which were accepted by the U.S. side. Further, the Americans asserted that one of the problems of verification [kontrol] was a similarity between the Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles and the SS-25 mobile ICBM's. Proceeding from this, the U.S. side raised the question of access to the regions of deployment of our SS-20 missiles, which are subject to elimination in accordance with the agreement. Now, we shan't talk about the illogicality of that demand; but nevertheless, we presented convincing proof that the differences between these missiles can be ascertained with the aid of national technical equipment. The U.S. side was given representations of both types of missile, from which even nonspecialists can see clear differences between them. Just a few days ago, for the first time in history, the delegations of the Soviet Union and the United States in Geneva exchanged data on the quantities of deployed and undeployed medium-range missiles in the sides' possession—launchers, missiles, and warheads, including those in stockpiles. As may be seen, work in this direction is being carried out very energetically and productively.

Comrade Shevardnadze's visit to Washington is interrupting the pause of which I spoke. Soviet-U.S. relations are receiving a new impetus. As a result of the Washington talks the sides will settle a plan of action on the main points of disarmament issues and on the main stages of the further development of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue. A large-scale agenda for a summit meeting in Washington before the end of this year will take shape.

The main thing will be the signing of a treaty on medium- and shorter-range missiles. There is currently understanding that at this forthcoming Washington summit meeting there will be detailed discussion of issues of strategic offensive armaments and measures to strengthen the ABM Treaty. In addition, another meeting of the leaders of the two powers is possible next year, this time in Moscow, during a return visit to the Soviet Union by President Reagan. As we imagine, the attainment of an agreement on cutting strategic offensive arms by one half in conditions of a strengthening of the ABM Treaty is perfectly possible as early as the first half of next year.

The realm of Soviet-U.S. relations includes many important aspects, including trade and economic, cultural and humanitarian issues. We are seriously inclined toward a change for the better in relations with the United States and are prepared to go a long way in all these areas. Our society has no prejudices toward the U.S. people; it is open to mutual understanding and friendliness. It is time to clear the way toward each other not just with Soviet bulldozers, but with U.S. ones too. A few steps have recently been taken toward each other. Of course, they give rise to satisfaction, but there can be no euphoria. Soviet-U.S. relations are at a very responsible stage. Maximum attention and mutual understanding are required from both sides in order not to miss the chance which has already been missed more than once in the recent history of Soviet-U.S. relations.

[Pasko] Well now, I think I express the opinion of most of our listeners by thanking Boris Dmitriyevich for his interesting talk and, in general, for his participation in our program. Thank you.

UN Welcomes Prospect of Missile Accord

PM291555 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Oct 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Support for Accord"]

[Text] New York, 22 Oct—On Wednesday the UN General Assembly gave its support to the Soviet-U.S. accord on eliminating medium- and shorter-range missiles. In their decision, made on the eve of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Moscow, the representatives of the international community called on both countries' governments to make every effort to conclude an appropriate treaty as soon as possible. This first decision on disarmament questions at the 42d UN General Assembly Session also stresses the need for similar intensive efforts to be made to draft a treaty reducing strategic offensive armaments by 50% within the framework of the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms.

The implementation of an accord eliminating medium- and shorter-range missiles will mark a turning point in nuclear disarmament, Poland's Kazimierz Tomaszewski stated in proposing the draft decision for confirmation by the UN General Assembly. It will have an enormous positive political impact on the whole state of international relations and advance the cause of peace and security throughout the world. In the opinion of David MacDowell, New Zealand's permanent UN representative, the signing of a treaty on the global destruction of medium- and shorter-range missiles "would crown a year of radical improvement in the disarmament sphere." The USSR-U.S. accord on beginning full-scale, stage-by-stage talks connected with the problem of nuclear tests, the agreement between them to create a center to reduce the nuclear danger, and the broad international consensus on the kind of role that disarmament and development can play in enhancing common security achieved at the recent international conference on the link between disarmament and development are also to be ranked among the year's achievements.

United States & Canada

Shevardnadze on Pact Session, U.S. Trip

LD292248 Prague Television Service in Czech 1830 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Interview by an unidentified Prague Television editor with Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in Prague on 29 October in Russian with superimposed Czech translation—recorded; no video available]

[Text] At the end of deliberations at the regular session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of Warsaw Treaty members, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze answered questions for a Czechoslovak television editor:

[Begin recording] [Question] Comrade Minister, what do you consider the main result of the current foreign ministers session?

[Shevardnadze] My impressions of this session of the foreign ministers committee are very deep. We discussed very important questions, the situation in Europe, and throughout the world. We talked in detail about principles of general security. As is known, it is our collective initiative now being discussed in the United Nations.

We went on to discuss questions connected with the Vienna talks and disarmament problems, including limiting and doing away with nuclear arms in Europe and all over the world, conventional weapons, and chemical weapons, and also questions of trust. A very important communique on the results of our session was unanimously adopted. I won't talk about the contents of the communique, as there will be a special press conference about it and materials will be published.

I would like to stress the significance of the second document adopted. This concerns our relationship, the relationship of the countries of the socialist community with the Geneva disarmament conference. We are of the opinion that this conference must adopt a very important position on the entire spectrum of disarmament questions. There are possibilities for this. The socialist countries' deliberations on this question were very convincingly explained in a unanimously adopted document.

The general atmosphere was surprisingly good, comradely, creative. All my colleagues and comrades who took the floor presented significant proposals; and it will take some time to thoroughly analyze them and draw appropriate conclusions. I attribute great significance to the fact that we had an interesting and lengthy debate with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. It was a truly interesting debate. Comrade Husak highly praised the results of our collective work and talked about the profound speeding up of socioeconomic development in Czechoslovak society. This profoundly satisfied us.

[Question] The world hopefully awaits the results of the Soviet-U.S. on the reduction of nuclear arsenals. What do you expect from the meeting between you and U.S. representatives tomorrow?

[Shevardnadze] You know, yesterday and today I have informed my colleagues and Comrade Husak about the results of the Moscow talks with the U.S. secretary of state. We think that overall the Moscow talks were undoubtedly positive, and on a number of very complicated problems we have found mutually acceptable solutions. This concerns medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles. It is also known that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev presented at these talks proposals of fundamental importance about a 50% reduction in strategic offensive weapons, and he also explained the stance of the Soviet leadership on the ABM defense treaty.

I have gone into considerable detail with colleagues about the possible standpoints at Soviet-U.S. talks in Washington. As is known, I was commissioned to present the U.S. President a message from Comrade Gorbachev.

I must say that all the ideas and principles explained by Comrade Gorbachev at the Moscow talks and that will each be explained by the Soviet delegation at the talks with U.S. Administration in Washington have been given absolute support by our allies. Figuratively speaking, I was entrusted—and this is very important—to talks to the U.S. Administration also on behalf and at the commission of the countries of the socialist community. I am proud of this mission. Facts will show what the results will be. [end recording]

Departs Prague for U.S.

LD292023 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Prague October 29 (TASS)—Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, has left here for Washington today upon completion of the scheduled foreign minister's committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states in Prague.

The aim of his trip is to deliver to U.S. President Ronald Reagan the message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and continue talks with the president and the secretary of state on the key issues of Soviet-American relations.

Speaking in a Czechoslovak television interview before leaving for Washington by air, Eduard Shevardnadze stressed that he had consultations at the foreign minister's committee meeting in Prague and had full support from representatives of the countries of the socialist community for the holding of such talks.

Arrival in U.S. Noted

LD300611 Moscow TASS in English 0605 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 30 TASS—Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, arrived here on a working visit.

The aim of his trip is to hand a message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and continue talks with the U.S. President and the secretary of state on the key issues of Soviet-American relations.

Comments on Upcoming Talks

LD300742 Moscow TASS in English 0737 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 30 TASS—Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, arrived here today on a working visit.

Answering numerous questions from newsmen upon his arrival in Washington, he said:

"We are here in order to continue the Moscow negotiations you know the dialogue in Moscow was interesting and productive. I brought with me a letter from the general secretary of the Central Committee of our party."

Shevardnadze said that today he would begin talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and he believed there would also be a meeting with President Ronald Reagan. Everything else would turn on the outcome of those talks, he said.

He added: "We are in a fairly good mood and we have a good basis."

At the Andrews Air Force Base outside Washington where the Soviet foreign minister landed, he was welcomed by U.S. Administration officials and Yuriy Dubinin, Soviet ambassador to the United States.

PRAVDA: More on Reagan West Point Speech

PM291747 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 87 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "R. Reagan Speech"]

[Text] President R. Reagan has spoken at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point on the subject of Soviet-U.S. relations. After touching on the recent visit to Moscow by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz and his meetings with Soviet leaders, the President said: "There was discussion of the whole range of questions on our agenda. There was important positive movement toward the conclusion of an agreement on intermediate-range [promezhutochnaya dalnost] nuclear forces, and progress was also achieved in other areas." "Foreign Minister Shevardnadze will arrive in Washington Friday in order to meet with me and with Secretary of State Shultz and continue the discussions." "I am ready," R. Reagan pointed out, "to continue and expedite [forsirovat] our talks."

"Simultaneously with the progress on intermediate-range nuclear missiles we are devoting priority attention to the achievement of substantial reductions in U.S. and Soviet strategic armaments," the President then said. He recalled CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's remark during his 23 October Kremlin reception of G. Shultz regarding the key significance of the strategic offensive arms issue in halting the nuclear arms race and in Soviet-U.S. relations. "We are in agreement with this. To this end we have accelerated the Geneva talks on strategic armaments." R. Reagan noted that "significant progress has been achieved" in the work of concluding an agreement "on cutting strategic arsenals by half." But at the same time he reaffirmed the administration's intention to pursue both the implementation of the SDI program and the removal outside the framework of agreement with the USSR of the plans to create [sozdaniye] space armaments now being hatched in the United States. "The Soviets must stop making reductions in strategic offensive arms dependent on measures which will undermine our SDI program," the President declared.

Kondrashov on Summit, Arms Talks Prospects

PM291945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Stanislav Kondrashov "Political Observer's Opinion": "New Hopes"]

[Text] Stylists do not recommend misusing one and the same word, but style is just style—priority must be given to the truth: In the nuclear era relations between two nuclear powers are determined by the extent to which the question of their nuclear arms is settled. It is extremely dangerous when the temperature of these relations suddenly soars like that of a nuclear reactor out of control. Exactly 25 years ago the world experienced two or three exceptionally risky days during the Caribbean nuclear missile crisis. However, the real threat of a nuclear catastrophe made the two capitals feverishly seek and rapidly find an escape formula for a settlement.

A quarter of a (nuclear!) century is a long time, particularly for the young generation. As for the older generation, the October lessons were well learned, and despite all the crisis situations since then the world has not once come as close to the edge of the fatal abyss. This lesson, alas, still leaves others to be learned. Although the two powers started nuclear arms limitation talks soon after, they continued to improve and build up their nuclear weapons. Now people talk about a million Hiroshimas, or the equivalent of 3-4 tonnes of TNT for each member

of the earth's 5-billion-strong population. It is said that the destructive force of the accumulated weapons would be enough for 6,000 World War II's. So, if you want peace, prepare for a war alongside of which all previous wars will seem like child's play. Following this prenuclear wisdom, we have prepared brilliantly for World War III. We still have to abolish this old wisdom and avoid a new war. Here it should be repeated that relations between two nuclear powers are determined by the extent to which the question of their nuclear arms is settled.

Exactly 25 years after the Caribbean crisis began U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived for 2 days of talks in Moscow with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and his Soviet colleague, E.A. Shevardnadze. During this period there had been six secretaries of state and five Presidents before G. Shultz and four Soviet leaders before M.S. Gorbachev, but the subject of the talks was missiles again. Not Soviet missiles in Cuba, whose withdrawal was sought then by President John Kennedy, even though he had missiles of his own near Soviet borders—in Turkey and West Germany. The subject was Soviet and U.S. medium-range (1,000-5,000 km) and shorter-range (500-1,000 km) missiles sited in Europe and Asia.

In the last 25 years these missiles have also multiplied and they are now much more powerful and accurate. Of course, if all nuclear arsenals are lumped together this is just a trifle—2-3% of the total number of nuclear megadeaths. But even this trifle is quite enough to reduce the great old (and new) stones of Europe—both East and West—to rubble, enough to leave standing not a single stone of this centuries-old civilization. Fortunately, after the talks—which have lasted 7 years with long and short interruptions—both sides are approaching a successful finish and have started talking about eliminating the aforesaid missile classes and about two "global zeroes." Of course, the threat to Europe will not be zero, but it will decrease handsomely.

The final details of the treaty were settled [utryasat] in Moscow last week. Or rather, the penultimate details. It is generally thought that it will still take several weeks for the negotiators to achieve the complete framework [azhur]. It was still not very clear last week where and by whom this almost-ready Soviet-U.S. medium-range and operational-tactical missile treaty would be signed.

George Shultz left the Soviet capital 23 October in something of two minds. He was half satisfied, since a treaty was within reach and no insuperable obstacles were expected. He was half disappointed because M.S. Gorbachev, at his meeting with the secretary of state, did not set a date for his visit to Washington, which the Americans had been expecting. The possibility of a third Soviet-U.S. summit in 2 years seemed to be up in the air. The secretary of state was not bringing the President the nicest news. Overseas this produced a big sigh of disappointment, particularly at first, because last week was a very difficult one for Ronald Reagan: There was the "Black Monday" of 19 October, when share values on the New York Stock Exchange were slashed by one-fourth, destroying the myth of "Reaganomics"; and there was the "Black Friday" of 23 October, when the Senate rejected the candidacy of the extreme conservative Robert Bork, whom Reagan had nominated to the Supreme Court, thereby demonstrating that the President is losing political power in his own country and his own capital.

For all their pragmatism, the Americans are subject to emotions in politics. Does this perhaps explain why certain Washington officials, analyzing the news from Moscow, set about looking for the truth where it is not to be found? Thus, without further ado, Marlin Fitzwater, the White House press secretary, has expressed the conjecture that Gorbachev has cooled to the "idea of peace." Or at least, others claim, Gorbachev has cooled to the Reagan administration. They are saying that, in stepping cautiously, Moscow has begun to look beyond the horizons of the present administration after deciding that it is necessary to wait and then do business with a new President rather than with a "lame duck." On his return to Washington George Shultz tried to allay the passions by stressing the progress achieved, by emphasizing the positive aspect of his talks. Here in Moscow, too, I heard from one prominent U.S. official a high appraisal of the good progress made toward a definitive accord on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. Finally, the President himself, noting the successful work of the diplomats, declared: "We believe that an agreement will be signed."

Nonetheless, the Washington stories about the "cooling off of interest" need to be analyzed, in my view. It goes without saying that Moscow was never hotly in favor of the Reagan administration, especially since this administration gave it absolutely no cause for such feelings. However, no matter how great the ideological incompatibility, the immutable political realities of the nuclear age have dictated, are dictating, and will continue to dictate to Moscow to do business with whatever administration is in power in Washington, and vice versa. After all, it is no secret that the incumbent President, despite his views about the Soviet Union, has also passed through the school of these realities and has learned a few things. As a known quantity he is preferable to an unknown quantity which, moreover, does not yet exist. This is all the more true since Reagan's successor, as is customary in Washington, will most probably take a lot of valuable time to survey the world from the presidential seat and to learn to appreciate the selfsame realities.

Moscow is ready to seek a major breakthrough in the reduction of nuclear arsenals specifically with the present administration. This official position was reaffirmed before the world's press immediately after Shultz's visit. E.A. Shevardnadze's visit to Washington, which has only just been announced and which is to take place within the next few days, is a major sign of the

acceleration and intensification of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue. World attention has now switched from the visit of the U.S. secretary of state to Moscow to the visit of the Soviet foreign minister to the U.S. capital. As has become known, he will deliver a personal message from the Soviet leader to the U.S. President. The question of the main item on the joint agenda—deep cuts in the two nuclear powers' strategic offensive arms—has arisen with dramatic new urgency. Of course, the possibility of a new meeting between the two leaders.

It ought to be mentioned that, when receiving G. Shultz, M.S. Gorbachev said: "I am ready to go to the United States." But...a new summit must be essentially practical in nature rather than solemnly ceremonial. Once the treaty on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles is signed, it will mark a page completed. What about the next pages?

Although logic does not reign supreme in international politics, it is reasonable to proceed from the premise that the payload should increase with each successive summit. Geneva was primarily a familiarization meeting. Reykjavik amazed people with its unusually bold proposals for the limitation of nuclear arms and resulted a year later in two "global zeros." A third meeting will be truly justified if it is crowned with an even more important breakthrough in the solution of the key task of a 50% cut in strategic offensive arms (to which both sides have agreed in principle, and the possibility of an accord on which has been brought nearer as a result of the sublevels proposed by the Soviet side for individual types of warheads.) Finally, according to the Soviet timetable, a fourth meeting in Moscow in the summer of next year could mean not merely a breakthrough but a signed treaty on a 50% cut in strategic offensive arms, and, incidentally, a worthy climax to Reagan's presidency in the sphere of Soviet-U.S. relations.

To return to the comparison which was made at the beginning of these remarks—the treaty on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles will eliminate no more than 200 out of the destructive potential of 6,000 World War II's stockpiled in the event of a third world war. A treaty on strategic offensive arms would halve the nuclear arsenals.

Moscow refuses to meet Washington halfway only where Washington refuses to move toward peace—on the issue of the nonplacement of weapons in space. It is impossible to achieve the required result by curbing the arms race in one sphere and developing it in another sphere where you hope to gain superiority over your negotiation partner. It is impossible in this way to achieve a military and political stabilization of the relations between the two countries and—this is also important—to derive economic advantage from a safer and less armed world. Disarmament means switching means from military to civilian building. For Moscow this is a matter both of principle and of the practice which takes account of the needs of our restruturing, of the needs of the "Third World," and of the interests of the peoples of the West which do not coincide with the interests of the "military-industrial complex."

Trying to explain what is happening in gambling terms, people across the Atlantic sometimes write that Moscow is raising the stakes. But the stakes are high indeed. They concern the future. The hopes pinned everywhere to the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations are also high. They must not be betrayed.

Beglov Discusses Chances

AU291230 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 27 Oct 87 p 4

[Article by Spartak Beglov, NOVOSTI political observer: "Time For a Clear Answer"]

[Text] Moscow, 26 October, (*Zemedelsko Zname* correspondence).

The issue of reducing USSR and U.S. strategic offensive weapons by 50% was the dominant one during the talks of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz with the Soviet leaders.

On the basis of the delay in setting the date for the next summit meeting we must note that prior to the arrival of George Shultz, the U.S. side had not done the necessary preliminary work in order to ensure position on this matter that would be acceptable in Moscow. Such positions could have been constructively discussed by the leaders of the USSR and United States in Washington. Despite all this, Mikhail Gorbachev, looking forward, is making an effort to ensure that the visit by Ronald Reagan to Moscow, scheduled for next year, will produce an agreement on strategic offensive weapons. Such a document would be the most essentially possible and exceptionally necessary result in the area of disarmament today.

Therefore I shall not join those who hasten to conclude that a summit meeting in Washington until the end of the year is, you see, totally out of question. The Soviet leader again confirmed to the U.S. secretary of state that he is ready to come to Washington this year. He made new proposals affecting the limits of the reduction of the basic components of the triad of strategic offensive weapons. Mikhail Gorbachev afforded the United States the opportunity to think and decide during the one and a half months left until the end of the year whether it is ready to adopt reciprocal steps, first of all on the issue that evoked the greatest concern in Moscow, namely, the ABM Treaty.

In order to understand the situation created in the USSR-U.S. dialogue, one must bear in mind the dynamics of the USSR-U.S. negotiations as seen by Moscow. Already in Reykjavik, where the two sides pointed out

that the elimination of medium-range missiles was self-evident, the leaders of the USSR and the United States were unanimous that reducing strategic nuclear weapons by 50% would be a decisive measure which not only reduces the danger of a nuclear war, but also guarantees the irreversible development of the disarmament

process.

Therefore the various stages during the year—such as George Shultz's talks in Moscow and Eduard Shevardnadze's talks in Washington—insistently posed the issue of reducing strategic offensive weapons as a central problem. After Eduard Shevardnadze's talks in Washington, the United States clearly indicated that by virtue of the evident progress in preparing the text of the agreement on medium and shorter-range missiles the two sides will shift the main stress in preparing the Washington summit meeting to coordinating mutually acceptable crucial premises of the future treaty on strategic offensive weapons.

It was decided that the Washington summit will be needed not so much for signing the agreement on medium- and shorter-range missiles as for the two leaders to approve such crucial premises. The following interesting detail is indicative: At the U.S. Congress they have started saying aloud that the ratification of a future agreement on medium- and shorter-range missiles would depend on the progress in working out the treaty on strategic offensive weapons.

Prior to his arrival in Moscow George Shultz said that "he was already tired by the issue of medium- and shorter-range missiles." However, the main obstacle at the talks in Moscow, as we can see now, was the fact that the White House decided that it is not necessary to study Moscow's compromise proposal on setting certain limits to SDI tests. More specifically, we mean the proposal to coordinate the number of systems which cannot be tested in space.

This "detail" (which indeed is the boundary between the militarization and nonmilitarization of space) turned into an issue of crucial principled importance. Will the ABM Treaty survive or perish? The White House's claim that it has the right to create a new anti-missile defense because of the lack of limitations on the strategic offensive weapons, is totally unjustified. Moscow is justified in saying: Was it not the United States that refused to ratify the SALT-II Treaty, which envisaged the the first reductions of strategic offensive weapons would be made by the USSR?

Thus on the one hand the solution of the main problem is within the bounds of the possible. On the other hand, the moment of truth has arrived. The time has come for a clear answer to the question of whether the United States is ready to strictly observe the ABM Treaty, or the worse suspicions that Washington is interested in undermining this treaty above anything else will be confirmed. Now the ball is in Washington's court, despite the fact that time is evidently short.

Gulf Policy Could 'Torpedo' Relations

PM291549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 87 Second Edition p 5

["Commentator's Column" by Vladimir Peresada: "Lack of Realism"]

[Text] The United States has taken one more step in building up its military presence in the Persian Gulf zone. Citing Pentagon spokesmen, *The New York Times* has reported that nuclear-powered submarines equipped with cruise missiles with nonnuclear warheads have been sent there.

As a result, the U.S. naval armada numbering dozens of combat units will acquire arms of a very dangerous kind. The concentration of ships, landing units, aircraft, and other means, primarily U.S. ones, in that region had already assumed a scale that was totally inadmissible. The appearance of missile-carrying strike submarines there as well is fraught with consequences that are controllable only with difficulty.

This step attests once again to Washington's persistent reluctance to take a realistic attitude to the situation in the Persian Gulf. It is clear that the gamble on force, contrary to Washington's declarations, has not simplified but complicated it. The argument about U.S. "concern" over oil supplies is still understandable. But how are we to understand modi operandi which lead precisely to the opposite result? The threat to shipping has only increased with the appearance of the Western armada. As the U.S. press also admits, four times as many ships as before are now being attacked every month during the "tanker war" which Iran and Iraq are waging. In addition, by conferring on itself the functions of a "guardian of order," the United States has virtually gotten involved in military operations against Iran—which is inflaming the situation even more.

It cannot fail to be seen that under precisely these conditions the Iran-Iraq conflict is beginning to affect other states in the region. Strikes are being made against Kuwait in particular. The Kuwaiti side declares that the firing comes from Iran, but Tehran does not admit to this. Of course, actions of this kind against a sovereign state not involved in the conflict, from whomever they proceed, are unacceptable from any viewpoint. However, it is also obvious that U.S. actions such as, for example, the attack on Iranian oil platforms, certainly do not create conditions for easing the confrontation.

However, opportunities do exist for improving the situation in the Persian Gulf. It is time the UN machinery was efficiently put into operation. If armed forces really are needed to ensure shipping safety, why not send them

there under the flag of this international organization? Why should the United States not pursue a joint line with the Soviet Union in the spirit of Security Council Resolution 598 with a view to settling the Iran-Iraq conflict? As is known, that resolution, unanimously adopted by the council, was also the fruit of constructive Soviet-U.S. cooperation. Subsequently, however, the United States embarked on the former path of unilateral strong-arm actions.

In acting in this way, Washington evidently forgets that the Persian Gulf problem is not an isolated problem. If this course is continued, it could torpedo a great deal in the international process, including in Soviet-U.S. relations.

Doubts Voiced About U.S. Embargo on Iran

PM300913 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Oct 87 First Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general heading: "Tension Not Easing"]

[Text] Washington, 27 Oct—On Monday President Reagan issued an instruction to the U.S. State Department and Treasury Department to take steps aimed at imposing a complete embargo on imports of products from Iran, and oil above all. On the President's orders, this ban "comes into force as soon as possible."

According to information prepared by the White House, last year the volume of Iranian imports to the United States exceeded $600 million, with purchases of crude oil accounting for the lion's share. In 1986 daily deliveries of Iranian oil averaged 90,000 barrels a day, but they were increased sharply this year and reached 620,000 barrels in July. At the same time, the administration has approved additional measures to ensure tougher controls over exports of U.S. products to Iran, which will start being implemented in 7-10 days' time. The White House report points out that the ban on exports to Iran will extend to 14 "categories of U.S. products" which could be used for military purposes, particularly boats, large diesel engines, portable generators, underwater photographic equipment, and so forth.

This order by Reagan followed the recent adoption of a bill banning imports from Iran. However, despite all these steps that are being taken, local commentators are voicing doubts about their effectiveness. Thus, according to a *The Washington Post* report, U.S. arms are continuing to be sent to Iran via Israel, particularly components for Hawk antiaircraft missiles. During the investigation into the "Irangate" scandal many facts came to light which attest that weapons were reaching Iran from the United States even at a time of a sharp deterioration in U.S.-Iranian relations. The ABC TV Company has reported that the secret sale of weapons was also continuing in March this year, at precisely the time when administration spokesmen were giving sworn assurances that the illegal deliveries had been ended.

UPI has reported that the Pentagon, concerned at the increased accuracy of strikes by Iranian Silkworm missiles, intends to make special personnel available to Kuwait to service the Hawk antiaircraft missiles being delivered to that country from the United States.

'Heated Debates' on Iran-Contra Report Viewed

LD282219 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 28 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS—TASS News Analyst Dmitriy Yakubov writes:

Nearly three months have passed since the end of the congressional hearings on the Iran-contra affair, but this period has clearly not been enough for the members of the select congressional commissions who are to present the final version of the report on the investigation's results. The U.S. press writes about heated debates between the supporters of a more truthful and stringent appraisal of the secret activity of the White House and the administration's supporters on the Capital Hill from among the ultra-right who try to gloss over the results of the investigation and concel the administration's illegal actions.

So the publication of the report is yet delayed. When it is published it will become clear who has won the disputes about the wording. But it is not the wording that is the point of the matter. It is not so important how frequently or how rarely the words about "concealing the truth" or about President Reagan's supporting "spurious values" are mentioned in the report. The investigation of the Irangate scandal showed to the American people and the world public that over a number of years staffers of the White House have been engaged in the illegal activity in selling armaments to Iran and transferring funds thus earned to Nicaraguan contras bypassing congressional decisions. And this fact cannot be concealed by any verbiage. The fact that the President by his anti-communist views inspired White House officials to these actions and made them confident that he fully endorses thes actions cannot be concealed either. These are the results of the congressional investigations, the results that cannot be denied.

A book compiled by members of staff of the national security archive was brought out in the United States these days. It sets out in the chronological order the information on the Iran-contra affair as the biggest political scandal during the rule of the Reagan administration. In the preface to the book which received broad popularity, prominent American publicist Seymour Hersch writes that the proofs collected by the national security archive indicate that secret operations and manipulating the press, the Congress and the public are characteristic not only of the Iran-contra affair. Under the current administration they became a systematic practice and assumed the scope of an epidemic.

Such an assessment of the activity of the current administration is obviously right.

U.S. Plans for Philippine Bases Examined

PM291251 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Oct 87 First Edition p 3

["Military-Political Commentary" by V. Vinogradov: "Neoglobalism's 'Hornet's Nests'"]

[Text] Major T. Boyd, leader of the Clark Field U.S. Base Information Service has announced that it has been planned to construct yet another runway at this air base in the Philippines "in connection with the upcoming increase in the volume of military traffic." It is proposed to assign $35 million for the purpose.

In this connection readers are right to ask the question: How is it that the movement on the Philippines to eliminate all U.S. military bases in the country is growing, yet the Pentagon is planning to further modernize and expand these bases? Moreover let us point out that Clark Field, where yet another runway will be constructed, is already the largest U.S. Air Base outside the United States.

The whole point is that both Clark Field and the Subic Bay Naval Base, as U.S. officials have frequently stated, are a "very important link" in the chain of bases with which the Pentagon has enmeshed the Asian countries. Several dozen warships, including some equipped with nuclear weapons, have been sent to U.S. strongholds in the Philippines, a large number of combat aircraft are there, including nuclear capable aircraft, marine units are stationed there, and, according to some reports, there are nuclear weapons stocks there.

The United States literally cannot conceive its future strategy with regard to the entire Asian continent without these military bases directed against Asian states. That is why Washington is not only counting on their further existence, but is also taking appropriate measures for this, thus grossly interfering in the Philippines' domestic affairs. Thus, according to the Japanese journal *Gunji Minron*, Washington has embarked on the implementation of a special program designed to prevent the opponents of the U.S. military bases on the Philippines from reinforcing their positions there.

The journal writes that this subversive operation, which has been dubbed "low-intensity intervention," combines espionage warfare methods with the mobilization of terrorists. In April 1987 the CIA received more than $20 million to carry out this operation and is implementing it now. This money is primarily being used to recruit agents within the state apparatus, political parties, and the armed forces. A great deal of attention is being devoted to the disinformation campaign directed against Philippine patriotic forces.

The United States is laying special stress on training ground attack detachments in the Philippines, acting under the auspices of the notorious "World Anti-Communist League." It is well known that U.S. General G. Singlaub, former president of this extreme rightwing international organization, who has been involved in many secret CIA operations recently, visited Manila at the beginning of 1987. Immediately after this, various "federations" and "combat groups," which have already embarked on terrorizing the forces of the left, began to spring up in the Philippines.

At the same time Washington is also preparing "high-intensity intervention." Within the framework of this program it is proposed to launch subversive terrorist subunits of the U.S. Armed Forces against the opponents of U.S. bases in the event of an "exacerbation of the situation." The Western press reports that such "special groups" have already been deployed at U.S. military establishments in the Philippines and are ready for action.

The U.S. bases on Philippine territory constitute a real threat to the security of the whole of Southeast Asia. They are also the cause of the polarization of political forces in the Philippines, which has led to a sharp deterioration of the situation in the country. Reactionary forces are using the presence of the Clark Field and Subic Bay U.S. bases to undermine the country's democratic foundations. Therefore the elimination of these "hornet's nests" of neoglobalism, which wide circles of Philippine public opinion are demanding, would indisputably help both to normalize the situation in the country and to improve the political climate in the whole of Southeast Asia.

U.S. Strategy on Nuclear War in Asia, Pacific

OW220049 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 21 Oct 87

[Klenov commentary]

[Text] Some Pentagon confidential documents [word indistinct]. Press reports on these documents show that operational plans for nuclear submarines and surface vessels with nuclear weapons and weapon delivery means have been formulated in Hawaii, the site of the headquarters of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific and Indian Ocean region. According to Japan's *Asahi Shimbun*, the courses of Tomahawk missiles are to be readjusted according to reconnaissance data, and the aforesaid plans are to be executed by U.S. military bases in various countries in the region. There are U.S. military bases in Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, and other countries. This shows that the United States is comprehensively preparing to wage a nuclear war in the Asian-Pacific region.

The Pentagon strategists hold that, when a so-called [word indistinct] situation exists, a nuclear war will take place in the Asian-Pacific region. It is evident that the

countries not allowing themselves to be ordered about by the United States will be subject to nuclear attacks first. None of these countries, or any other country, wants to be a nuclear hostage of the United States. Therefore, the proposal for establishing a nuclear-free zone has won a widespread welcome in this region. For instance, the ASEAN nations call for turning Southeast Asia into a nuclear-free zone. They think that the [word indistinct] treaty can serve as a formula in this respect. Allow me to remind you that this treaty, signed by 13 countries, has declared the southern part of the Pacific Ocean a nuclear-free zone. Latin American countries bordering the Pacific Ocean support the proposition of the signatories of this treaty. After consulting with neighboring countries, Peru has recently put forward, in the United Nations, a proposal on establishing a nuclear-free zone in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean.

People in the Asian-Pacific region have begun to understand more clearly that nuclear weapons must first be removed before the threat of a nuclear war can be eliminated in the region.

U.S. Paper Cited on CIA Covert Operations

LD292338 Moscow TASS in English 2049 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] New York October 29 TASS—The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is now continuing more than 20 covert operations, despite the row over the Iran-contras affair. This was reported in the newspaper *Philadelphia Inquirer* quoting sources close to the U.S. Congress. Main attention is devoted to carrying out operations in Nicaragua, Angola, Afghanistan and Kampuchea, the newspaper was told by a spokesman for Congress, who wished to be unnamed. The U.S. espionage department devotes, as before, much attention to support for the Nicaraguan contras.

According to the newspaper, currently nearly a thousand persons are engaged at the CIA in clandestine operations, yet this figure is obviously understated. The CIA said that it did not plan a purge among its personnel involved in the Iran-contras affair. On the contrary, according to the sources, the CIA chief ordered a reorganization of the department in charge of covert operations in order to increase its effectiveness.

What else can be expected, if William Webster, the new CIA chief, said in an interview with the *Newsweek* magazine this month: "I believe very firmly in maintaining a covert action capability within this agency". Seymour Hersh, a well-known American publicist, pointed out in the preface of the book "*The Chronology*", a story about the intrigues behind Irangate, that the covert operations and manipulation of the press, Congress and public are characteristic not only of the Iran-contras affair, but have turned under the current administration into systematic practices on the scale of an epidemic.

Pyadyshev Condemns Wick's Remarks on Glasnost

LD292207 Moscow TASS in English 2119 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 29 TASS—TASS diplomatic correspondent writes:

Charles Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), stated on many occasions in the past several days that the policy of glasnost (openness) was needed by the Soviet Union for the only purpose of duping the West. He is obviously acting on the assumption that the drop wears away the stone. Speaking in Rome last Wednesday at a seminar dealing with the mass media and the security policy the USIA director said that a global war of ideas waged by the USSR was aimed at driving a wedge between NATO member countries.

Insistent attempts of Wick, and not of him alone, to present the policy of openness as something harmful and dangerous to the west are rather symptomatic, Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said in an interivew with the TASS diplomatic correspondent. The present-day situation when the Soviet leaders, the Soviet mass media openly write and speak about our shortcomings and our plans, when they wage an open ideological struggle obviously does not suit certain American circles.

Advocates of the 'cold war' are afraid, and with good reason, that the more truth about the Soviet Union will be known by people in the West the more difficult it will be to hammer into their heads inventions about some 'Soviet threat'. The truth consists in the fact that the Soviet Union proposed to get rid of all nuclear and other mass destruction weapons by 2000 once and for all and to create a comprehensive system of international security, that it urged to spend enormous resources channelled today to the arms race on something reasonable, on preserving life on the earth.

A deficit of information about the USSR, about its present-day life is unfortunately great. This was confirmed by the latest television hook-up with the participation of Soviet and American parliamentarians. A deficit of knowledge brings about in its turn a deficit of trust. Those deficits can be eliminated only by means of Perestroika (reorganization) of the attitude to the Soviet Union, to its home and foreign policy.

However, there is one thing in which Wick is right: The policy of openness is really dangerous to those who made misinformation their profession, who hope to denigrate socialism with the help of lies and slander, who would like to further describe the Soviet Union as an immobile and backward society lacking democracy. These people might be facing the danger of losing their jobs because of the policy of openness.

Vasilyev Commentary

PM291059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 87 Second Edition p 5

[G. Vasilyev "Rejoinder": "Greek Tragedy and Mr Wick"]

[Text] USIA Director Charles Wick has regaled Americans and foreign radio listeners with new revelations about "public diplomacy." Speaking at the Detroit Economic Club, the chief U.S. propagandist said that thanks to the marvels of technology, "millions of people separated by geographical borders can share a feeling of togetherness." There is no denying that Wick spoke eloquently. "As in Greek drama!" he exclaimed frequently, to the accompaniment of a very loud chorus. "The moral prevails over the participants, summoning them to act and resolve contradictions as a result."

There you have it—the moral! Morality of positions and their consonance with mankind's main concerns—that is what each participant in the worldwide chorus of nations needs above all. Unfortunately, it is precisely this criterion which is lacking in Wick's evaluations when he speaks of the ideological struggle in today's world, does not take our glasnost at face value, and blatantly criticizes the fact that we hold it so dear and that the whole sensible world welcomes it.

Let us leave his jargon to the orator's conscience. Even the competition of ideas is for him either "war" or a "market." However, the fact that Wick sees the main problems in the way of international contact as lying in the sphere of technology, laying the blame for everything "naturally" on the Soviet Union, is worse. He speaks of the shortage of photocopiers in the USSR, the jamming of the CIA-directed Radio "Free Europe" and Radio "Liberty," and so on, paying no heed to the main point: What "commodity," to use his terminology, is official U.S. propaganda offering on the world market of ideas.

Mr Wick is angry. He is boiling with indignation. The cause of this explosion of passions is the restructuring in the Soviet Union and the policy of glasnost being implemented by Moscow. Listen to Wick raging: "Mobilizing the most modern long-range satellite communications, Gorbachev has embarked on a risky campaign of public diplomacy designed to show the world a new form of openness [otkrytost]. His strategy is clear, it consists of using world public opinion, which swallows Soviet information, to pressure the governments of the free world, in particular, the governments of Western Europe, Japan, and the United States, to act in accordance with Soviet interests."

That's enough, Mr Wick! Surely you are not going to try to prove that the program put forward by the USSR to rid the world of nuclear weapons only corresponds to Soviet interests?! Or that malicious calculations lurk behind our plan to create an all-embracing system of international security? Yes, international public opinion avidly takes in this information and these ideas. They are opening millions of eyes to the realities of socialism and are cutting the ground from under the feet of people in the military-industrial complex, who until recently "made capital" out of our silence and our slowness. It is the high moral nature of the Soviet Union's policy, which is dictated by the interests of all mankind and above all by the interests of its survival in the nuclear missile age, which explains the fact that international public opinion "is swallowing" these ideas.

As for technological questions, we can also say a great deal on this point. It is the Washington administration which in recent years has systematically worsened working conditions for Soviet correspondents in the United States, gradually introducing more and more new restrictions both on their travel around the country, and with regard to access to information in state institutions, and—this is the latest innovation!—with regard to renting apartments for correspondents' offices. As a Soviet journalist who has just returned home after a long assignment in the United States, I was especially delighted to learn that socialist countries' correspondents in your country enjoy "the complete freedom accorded to everyone by the U.S. Government."

Yes, this text is obviously not suitable for a Greek tragedy! It is more suitable for a a comedy of the absurd. Since conversation has turned to ancient Greece, I would like to mention the appropriate proverb: "If you have to resort to thunder and lightning, Zeus—you are in the wrong!"

Simonov Interviewed on Voice of America 'Lie'

LD282146 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0400 GMT 28 Oct 87

[From the "90 Minutes" program, correspondent Molchanov interviews NOVOSTI Political Observer Vladimir Simonov in the studio in Moscow; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Molchanov] *Novosti News Agency* Political Observer Vladimir Simonov has just published a book with the *Novosti* publishing house entitled "*What Makes You Tick, America?*" on which I congratulate him. While we are talking about America, let me ask my first question at once. Not so long ago a Voice of America Russian language program called you a critic of the Soviet system. You allegedly published a letter in the Paris emigre paper *Russkaya Mysl*. What do they mean?

[Simonov] Here's the story. Imagine this: One fine day, Voice of America broadcast in Russian to the Soviet Union that allegedly a Moscow journalist named Simonov—they repeated my surname three times—had written an article for the Paris paper *Russkaya Mysl*, in which he criticized the human rights situation in the Soviet Union. Then they broadcast excerpts from this article. It immediately became clear that this was not so

much criticism of the humanitarian situation in our country as an attempt to strike out against socialism. In essence, the author was writing as an enemy of Soviet power.

[Molchanov] Who is this author?

[Simonov] Well, if you look through copies of *Russkaya Mysl* then you will immediately be convinced that no article bears my name on this theme or on any other. This is, of course, a downright lie. Voice of America is up to its favorite occupation here—disinformation.

[Molchanov] You just mentioned Voice of America. Have you noticed that the Voice of America broadcasts in Russian have recently touched on the subject of reform in the Soviet Union with increasing frequency?

[Simonov] Yes. It's a fashionable subject with them now. Voice of America has two theses: that allegedly we are extremely worried about future price rises, and second, that this is already influencing our support for restructuring, that this support is falling off. We don't need any prompting from across the ocean on shortwave when its comes to our anxieties and worries. We know better than Voice of America what worries us. In particular, we really are worried by the fact that, let's say, a pair of women's boots costs the same as 62 kg of meat. But we know something else: The people who are implementing restructuring in our country, the architects of this restructuring, will never resort to resolving economic issues at the expense of lowering the living standard of the laboring people.

[Molchanov] That, of course, was mentioned yesterday at a news conference by Academicians Aganbegyan and Zaslavskaya at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center. You know a press center has opened on the eve of the 70th October Anniversary celebrations. Here is another question. You have worked a great deal in the United States. How would you rate the credo of Voice of America?

[Simonov] You know, it has already been rated. In 1981 a document appeared, surfaced. It was an internal memorandum of this radio station signed by Nicolaides, who was at the time deputy director of Voice of America. This is literally what it said—I quote word for word: The task of Voice of America is to destabilize the Soviet Union and its allies by creating a feeling of discontent among the population with the way the country is run. That indeed is what they do. They call it a war of ideas. But in my view it is really sabotage by radio.

[Molchanov] Volodya, thanks a lot for coming to the studio. Let's go on with the program.

Zorin on 'Borrowed Security' of U.S. Economy

LD251123 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 24 Oct 87

["Moscow Viewpoint" commentary by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] This past week American journalists I know who work in Moscow asked me about the Soviet attitude to the sharp fall in share prices on the stock exchanges in the United States and other Western countries. They were rather surprised to see a restrained tone in the reports in the Soviet media about the stormy events. Apparently some people in the West expected that Moscow would try to derive propaganda benefits from these events.

As I see it, in the approach to these issues there was a stereotype both about the Soviet media and about the stand of Moscow. There is no intention at all by anyone in the Soviet Union to rejoice over these financial cataclysms in the West. We quite seriously analyzed these events with due account for the interdependence of the nations in the present-day world. This applies to the world economy, of which the economies of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are an integral part. The economic downfalls in the United States, harming millions of Americans, cannot evoke any joy among Soviet people.

Although we here in the USSR don't have any shares of corporations and banks competing at the Western stock exchanges, we want to understand the reasons for what is happening now. I believe that the current stock tempest has displayed the hidden concern that the business communities of the United States and of a number of its allies have felt for a long time. Therefore, it was enough for several economic and political circumstances to coincide and the financial world of the West is in panic. I personally think that until recently the relatively secure state of the American economy was a borrowed security. An economy cannot function normally with a chronic budget deficit and at a time when the American federal debt exceeds $2 trillion.

The latest events show that the burden of the military dependence that has increased so much under the current administration, cannot be borne any longer even by such a wealthy country as the United States. The mainstay of a healthy economy can only be the rejection of the arms race through international agreements and the development of mutually beneficial international cooperation and trade.

Soviet, U.S. Scientists Meet in Vilnius

LD271736 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 27 Oct 87

[Text] Vilnius October 27 TASS—The 10th meeting of scientists from the USSR Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Sciences of the United States is to deal with problems of strategic equilibrium, balance of

forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO, margin of allowed activity under the ABM Treaty, and observance of treaty commitments in the field of security and disarmament.

The meeting began today in the capital of Lithuania, a Soviet Baltic republic.

"The Vilnius meeting continues the dialogue started in Washington last April," a TASS correspondent was told by the head of the Soviet delegation, Academician Roald Sagdeyev, who is director of the Space Research Institute.

"The regular consultations of leading scientists in the two countries on most burning problems are an example of public diplomacy which has become active of late along with talks at official level."

The meeting drew 13 scientists from each side, considered great authorities in world science. The following scientists are taking part from the Soviet side: well-known physicists Academicians Juras Pozela, Yuriy Osipyan, Andrey Sakharov, chemist Vitaliy Goldanskiy and others.

The American side includes Professor Wolfgang Panofski, honorary director of Stanford University's Linear Accelerator Centre, Professor Charles Towns of University of California, Berkeley, Nobel Prize Laureate, and others.

Sagdeyev expressed the hope that the Vilnius meeting would help the sides understand better each other's views in the field of curtailing the arms race.

Meeting Ends, Comments

LD282245 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 28 Oct 87

[Text] Vilnius October 28 TASS—"We regard the present dialogue as highly effective", stated Soviet Academician Roald Sagdeyev, summing up the results of a regular meeting between the scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. National Academy of Sciences on international security and arms limitation issues.

The meeting ended in Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania, today. Roald Sagdeyev, director of the Space Research Institute, headed the Soviet delegation.

"Our contacts have become traditional, and this meeting is the tenth one", he said. "It has shown that we have begun deeper to analyze issues pertaining to strategic balance, the arms race, the impact of scientific discoveries on this process, and constructively to approach the search for ways to ease international tensions".

IZVESTIYA Notes Tarazevich Reception

PM291531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS "Official Report"]

[Text] On 22 October G.S. Tarazevich, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, met with a delegation from the U.S. "Peace Links" antiwar organization, which is in Moscow at the invitation of the Committee of Soviet Women.

A mutual desire was expressed to strengthen contacts between the Soviet and U.S. publics, which might contribute to cooperation between the two countries and the joint elaboration of constructive approaches to safeguarding world peace and disarmament. The meeting participants advocated practical implementation of the Soviet-U.S. accords and the deepening of trust between East and West.

The same day saw the conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue.

Canadians Demonstrate Against Cruise Missiles

LD271900 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 Oct 87

[Text] Demonstrations are to be held today on Parliament Hill in Ottawa and in a number of other Canadian cities against new Pentagon tests of cruise missiles over Canadian territory. The launch carried out yesterday was the seventh test of this class of missiles, which can be armed with nuclear warheads. Sergey Pravdin comments:

[Pravdin] I would remind you that the tests are being carried out in accordance with a special agreement foisted on Ottawa by Washington in 1983. The Canadian Government was forced to sign it because Washington put strong pressure on them, contending that this agreement was in keeping with the current U.S.-Canadian North American Defense Treaty under NORAD. The U.S. Administration supported its persistent demands on the Canadian Government to agree to such tests by saying that the northwestern regions of Canada are supposedly the ideal place for them, since the environment and climate, are very similar to the European part of the Soviet Union. As the Ottawa newspaper *Citizen* notes, this argument simply betrays the organizers of the tests, and indicates just who the weapons being tested are directed against.

The current tests are being conducted the same way as before: a missile launched from a U.S. Air Force B-52 enters Canadian airspace from the north; having flown about 2,500 km, it lands in the area of the Canadian military base at Cold Lake in Alberta. While I was working as a correspondent in Canada, I had occasion several times to visit this province, where, for the most part, working people live—a substantial part of the

country's agricultural population. Animal husbandry is highly productive there; grain is grown; and various canned foods and juices are made from the harvest of vegetables and fruits.

The inhabitants of this province, like a considerable proportion of the country's population, oppose the provocative tests of the Pentagon's cruise missiles over Canada. This is why the largest demonstrations held by Canadian peace supporters are occurring today in the main city of the province, Manitoba.

China

Interview With Rogachev on PRC Talks

PM291617 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 5

["IZVESTIYA Interview" with I.A. Rogachev, special representative of the Soviet Government and deputy minister of foreign affairs, by own correspondent Yu. Savenkov: "Political Dialogue Continues"; date and place of interview not specified; first two paragraphs are IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] Five years ago, in October 1982, Soviet-Chinese political consultations began at the level of special representatives of the two countries' governments. At first they were practically the only channel for exchanging opinions on a whole complex of bilateral relations. But times are changing and so too are relations between the USSR and China, which are being increasingly revitalized and deepened. How do you assess the role of the political consultations at the present stage? What distinguished the 11th round of consultations held recently in Beijing?

Izvestiya correspondent in China Yu. Savenkov asked I.A. Rogachev, special representative of the Soviet Government and USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, these questions.

I think that on the whole there are grounds for expressing satisfaction with the results of the last round, I.A. Rogachev said. Our Chinese colleagues, so we understand, also rate them positively. The sides continued the discussion of questions of normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations and reviewed the development of contacts between the USSR and the PRC in various spheres over the last 5 years. The presence of favorable prospects for further expanding Soviet-Chinese business cooperation was noted.

Our countries are two major neighboring socialist states. The fact that it is the priority task of both countries to improve socialism while taking into consideration the specific nature of each country, boost the economy, and improve the people's life is increasingly helping to multiply diverse links.

Business links between our countries are becoming increasingly active. An accord has been reached to hold USSR Science and Technology Days in China in 1988 and Chinese Science and Technology Days in the USSR in 1989. The sides have embarked on the elaboration of a 3-year plan for cultural cooperation for the years 1988-1990. This all illustrates the growing amicable mutual interest in various aspects of each other's life. The Soviet side is also ready to further develop cross-border exchanges, not only in the sphere of trade, but also in sport, culture, and women's and youth organizations.

Relations in the political sphere have also undergone definite development. Soviet-Chinese dialogue in recent years has been becoming regular. The meeting between the two countries' foreign ministers in New York during the work of the 42d UN General Assembly session took place in a constructive and amicable atmosphere. The Soviet Union and China occupy close, similar positions on a number of important and urgent international questions. This applies to such problems as disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, the banning and elimination of chemical weapons, the end of the Iran-Iraq conflict, and support for the DPRK's initiatives designed to lessen tension on the Korean Peninsula. Ties under the auspices of both countries' organs of power, both supreme and local, have good prospects. Step by step matters are progressing at the talks on border questions. At the beginning of next year a working group of Soviet and Chinese experts will meet in Moscow to specifically examine the line of the border along its entire eastern section.

It is necessary to note that from round to round the overall state of Soviet-Chinese relations and the atmosphere in them is improving. This healthy process is, in our opinion, a result and reflection of the desire of the leadership of both countries—both the Soviet Union and the PRC—to achieve a positive evolution in bilateral relations, clearing away the accretions of the past and overcoming existing difficulties. And it is logical that both sides have chosen the way of consultations and political dialogue to achieve this aim. Such dialogue gives the sides the opportunity to discuss a broad range of questions of interest to them in a calm and businesslike fashion.

In the course of the exchange of opinions with Qian Qichen, special representative of the PRC Government and deputy minister of foreign affairs, and also in conversation with Wu Xueqian, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and PRC minister of foreign affairs, we explained in detail the Soviet leadership's approaches to solving international problems in the light of M.S. Gorbachev's article "Reality and the Guarantees of a Secure World." We confirmed the firm intention of the CPSU and the Soviet state to move forward in developing Soviet-Chinese relations so that they become relations of good-neighborliness and friendship.

The Chinese side also expressed this desire. It was noted that China pays great attention to the speeches of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary concerning the transformations within the country and the need for new thinking in the sphere of foreign policy.

In the course of the round an exchange of opinions took place on topical questions of ensuring security in the world and in the Asian-Pacific region. The sides expounded in detail their viewpoints regarding ways to solve the Cambodian problem politically.

The Soviet Government's statement on the Cambodian question indicates that the policy of national reconciliation is called upon to play a decisive role in settling the problem. As for the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer units from Cambodia, the PRK Government regards this withdrawal as one of the main elements in the proposed action program to achieve national harmony in the country. The Vietnamese side recently reaffirmed its intention to completely withdraw its troops from Cambodia in 1990.

We think that the far-reaching initiatives contained in the PRK Government statement of 8 October 1987, including those relating to the role and place of N. Sihanouk in the process of national reconciliation, the creation of a coalition government, convening a representative international conference on the Cambodian settlement, the principles of building Cambodia in the future, and so forth, create favorable preconditions for beginning constructive dialogue in the immediate future between the PRK leadership and other Cambodian sides. In its turn the Soviet Union, which invariably advocates a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem, is ready together with other interested countries to facilitate the success of this process in every way.

In conclusion, I.A. Rogachev said, I want to note that the Beijing round of political consultations took place on the eve of the 13th CPC Congress. We wished the congress of Chinese Communists fruitful work and the successful resolution of tasks facing the CPC. In their turn Chinese comrades wished the Soviet people new successes in socialist building in connection with the approaching 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

TASS Reports on CPC Congress Discussion

LD291713 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Beijing October 29 TASS—By TASS correspondent GrigoriyArslanov:

Delegates to the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of China are discussing the party Central Committee's report.

They note the realistic character of principled provisions advanced in the report and an objective assessment of the current stage in China's socio-economic development.

Speakers stress in this connection the importance of the thesis that the People's Republic of China is at the initial stage of building socialism.

Zhu Muzhi, a delegate to the forum from central institutions, said, in particular, that the chief causes of the CPC's numerous mistakes in the past were the "leftist disease", the absence of objective assessment of the country's real position and its potentialities, and a desire to step over the initial period of socialism.

The theoretical understanding of the essence of this stage in China "convincingly shows that the party has overcome the leftist deviation." Along with that, Zhu Muzhi warned against the danger of the "rightist deviation."

Lu Din'i, a veteran of the Chinese revolution representing the party organization of Jiangsu Province, recalled how, under the influence of the "leftist deviation," the party's tasks in promoting production forces at the initial stage of socialist construction were incorrectly determined and far-fetched slogans of all sorts were advanced.

At the start of the so-called cultural revolution, said the party veteran, many watched the forced "entry into communism" "through prison bars and cattle pen fences."

Another delegate, member of China's State Council Gu Mu, speaking at a press conference for foreign and Chinese journalists today, said if elected general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, Zhao Ziyang would resign premiership of the State Council.

However, Gu Mu observed, in keeping with the Chinese constitution, Zhao Ziyang would continue acting as head of the Chinese government until the convocation of the next session of the National People's Congress in March 1988 since the premier's resignation should be approved by the country's supreme legislative body.

Joint PRC Friendship Society Work Described

LD291546 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] [Announcer] Our special correspondent, Vladimir Kulikov, reports from Beijing

[Kulikov] The Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society has its headquarters at 1 (Taigechan) Street in Beijing. It is an organization that has done, and is doing, much to widen and strengthen the traditional friendly ties between the peoples of our countries. This is particularly left now that the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is drawing closer. The society is taking a most ardent part in preparations for the festival. It has

branches in many Chinese towns and provinces which organize showings of Soviet films; mark, together with public representatives, important dates in our country's history; propagate Soviet literature and art; and maintain friendly ties with branches of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society in our country.

During the days of the anniversary, delegations from four Chinese provinces and regions bordering our country will make trips to the USSR, to the republics, krays, and oblasts, with which they maintain friendly ties to exchange work experiences. A delegation of the society, headed by Chairman Wu Xiuquan, will go to Moscow to take part in the festivities devoted to the Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary.

I would particularly like to tell you about another good aspect of the society's work: It has helped to find in China the people who made considerable personal contributions in the past to the cause of strengthening friendship between the peoples of our countries. They worked at Soviet enterprises during the years of the first 5-year plans and work part in the struggle against fascism during the years of the Great Patriotic War.

The Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society employees also helped to find the families of communists-internationalists who fought in the Red Chinese regiments during the years of the revolution, defending the power of the soviets. One of them, (Zhen Dulian) is the son of a surviving Chinaman who met and had conversations with Vladimir Ilich Lenin. This meeting left a luminous light in his heart.

A meeting of these veterans will take place on the eve of the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Bejing. I am very excited, (Zhen Dulian) told me. The peoples of our countries invariably have warm feelings toward each other. I want this friendship to be deep and pure. This meeting is just one of the many good works of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society, which is currently marking an anniversary of its own.

Northeast Asia

IZVESTIYA Notes Demichev-Muto Meeting

PM291529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] On 23 October Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Toshiaki Muto presented his credentials to P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin.

Following the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches between P.N. Demichev and T. Muto there was a conversation in which T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and I.A. Rogachev, USSR deputy foreign minister, participated.

PRAVDA Reports WPK Delegation Visit

PM291513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the WPK [Workers Party of Korea], a delegation of WPK party officials headed by Chon Ha-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee and deputy chief of the WPK Central Committee Heavy Industry Department, was in the Soviet Union 14-22 October acquainting itself with the experience of the CPSU in the leadership of the development of the machine building industry.

The Korean comrades had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Department, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Leningrad and Yaroslavl CPSU Obkoms and acquainted themselves with the activities of party committees of a number of industrial enterprises and scientific research establishments in Moscow, Leningrad, and Yaroslavl.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Philippines To Probe U.S. Embassy Activity

PM291455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Philippines: Investigation Into the Activity of the U.S. Special Services"]

[Text] Manila, 27 Oct—The Philippine Congress has adopted a decision for the Senate and the House of Representatives to conduct a parallel investigation into the facts associated with the involvement of staffers from the U.S. Embassy in Manila in the attempted antigovernment putsch 28 August this year.

Ramon Mitra, speaker of the House of Representatives, announced this. As local observers point out, a decision has been adopted by the Congress and the Philippine Foreign Ministry to investigate U.S. involvement in the activity of ultraright groupings in the country, despite Washington's assurances of U.S. noninterference in the internal political process in the Philippines made recently by Nicholas Platt, U.S. ambassador in Manila, and Michael Armacost, U.S. State Department under secretary for political affairs, who is now visiting the Philippines.

ROK Referendum Step 'Toward Liberalization'

OW291000 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2240 GMT 28 Oct 87

[Yevgeniy Lukyanov commentary; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A referendum on the draft of a new constitution has been held in South Korea. Here is Yevgeniy Lukyanov with a commentary on its results:

[Lukyanov] Hello, comrades. Nearly 80% of the registered voters took part in the referendum. Their overwhelming majority, more than 90%, voted in support of the country's new draft constitution. Hardly anybody in South Korea had any doubts that this would be the case. Broad levels of the public view changes to the fundamental law as an important step towards disassembling the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime.

During the past summer, under the pressure of broad public demonstrations, the Seoul authorities were forced to include in the draft of the revised constitution an article on direct and general presidential elections. It also envisages the workers' right to establish independent trade unions, bans the military from participating in political activities, and limits the president's authority in disbanding the National Assembly and declaring a state of emergency. As far as the latter measures are concerned they were often used by the regime in the past to repress the opposition.

The draft of South Korea's new constitution will become the law on 30 October, which will open the way to holding direct general presidential elections for the first time in the past 16 years. In accordance with an agreement between the ruling party and the opposition, they must be held before 20 December this year.

A preelection campaign is under way in the country. The coming elections will show whether or not the current first timid steps toward liberalization are the beginning of the implementation of the real democratic sentiments which have been demonstrated by the broad levels of the South Korean people.

Hun Sen-Sihanouk Meeting on Cambodia Welcomed

BK300328 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Station observer's commentary: "On the Road Toward Seeking Negotiation"]

[Text] As reported by SPK, Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, has stated his willingness to meet with Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Paris in December of this year. Comrade Hun Sen has also reiterated the Cambodian Government's readiness to give a high post to Prince Sihanouk, that is, as the president of state, vice president of state, or chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Our observer writes:

This statement is regarded as proof of the PRK Government's goodwill and desire to reach national reconciliation. If the Paris meeting is possible, the two sides may be able to solve many problems and seek reasonable measures for normalizing the situation around Cambodia.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk's attitude regarding the Paris meeting also brings hope. As noted by Comrade Hun Sen, Prince Sihanouk did not set any precondition. In a statement issued in October, Prince Sihanouk pointed out that, in his opinion, the Cambodian problem cannot be resolved either through the use of force or voting in international forums. The key to the settlement must be sought through talks.

Many political observers think that the necessary points for talks on the basis of equity and mutual interests were already in existence. The Cambodian Government's national reconciliation policy has created favorable conditions for the process of talks.

Two months ago, everywhere in Phnom Penh, one could hear the appeal for reconciliation by all patriotic Cambodians regardless of their past, class categories, nationalities, views, ideologies, and religious belief. This appeal has been broadly welcomed and supported. Those who are living abroad, for whatever reason, have gradually returned to their fatherland. They have been given full rights to citizenship and possibilities to carry out work in the interest of the fatherland. Each of them may make an appropriate contribution to national construction in accordance with their own experiences and activities.

This appeal also extends to the opposition leaders. Phnom Penh has called on them to join the coalition government to be formed in accordance with the national reconciliation program. The only exception to this process is Pol Pot and his close henchmen.

This is very reasonable. However, some circles in the Western world still continue their activities to prove the Pol Pot clique has a right to join the national reconciliation. Regarding this, they have claimed that the Pol Pot clique has a role in the Democratic Kampuchean Government. However, it should be noted that this government was formed with the support of outside forces. Under the banner of this government, over the past few years, the Pol Pot clique has continually committed subversive acts against Cambodia. It is still carrying on these acts.

Pol Pot's supporters have not abandoned their hope to use his clique to obstruct the national reconciliation policy. However, even with such a subversive attempt,

the trend toward a solution to the Cambodian problem has already taken shape. The coming meeting in Paris between Comrade Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk is proof of this. We have enough reasons to concretely evaluate the prospects for normalization of the Cambodian situation.

Near East & South Asia

Pakistani Foreign Minister Resigns

LD291936 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] New Delhi October 29 TASS—According to reports from Islamabad, Pakistani Minister for Foreign Affairs Sahabzada Yaqub Khan has decided to resign "for personal reasons." Yaqub Khan has held the office of minister for foreign affairs in the government of General Ziaul Haq for five years and a half.

Iranian Missile Fired at Baghdad

LD300626 Moscow TASS in English 0618 GMT 30 Oct 87

["Iranian Missile Explodes in Baghdad"—TASS headline]

[Text] Nicosia October 30 TASS—An Iranian surface-to-surface missile was fired at a military target in Baghdad last night, the Iranian IRNA news agency reported.

Vorontsov Holds 28-29 Oct Baghdad Talks

LD301121 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1033 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Oct (TASS)—Yu.M. Vorontsov, first deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs, visited the Iraqi Republic 28-29 October. He was received by the Iraqi president, Saddam Husayn. Meetings were also held with 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Iraq. During the conversations, which were held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, there was a thorough exchange of opinions regarding the situation which has emerged over the Iran-Iraq conflict and in the Persian Gulf, and of the prospects for a normalization of the situation in this region. The Soviet representative reaffirmed the invariability of the Soviet Union's principled course which is aimed at the speediest conclusion of the war between Iran and Iraq. The need for a continuation of the persistent efforts aimed at achieving a political settlement to the conflict on the basis of the full and urgent fulfillment of UN Security Council Resolution 598 was stressed. The sides spoke in support of the UN secretary general's mediatory mission, and noted the importance of creating favorable conditions for its successful implementation.

In connection with the growing tension in the Persian Gulf region, the attention of the Iraqi side was drawn to the Soviet proposals for ensuring freedom of shipping in the Gulf on a collective basis by UN forces. Their practical implementation would prevent the situation reaching a new level of escalation of tension and would help to advance the cause of ending the Iran-Iraq conflict, and in the final analysis the restoration of peace and stability in this region.

During the course of the meetings the Iraqi side was informed about the results of the talks which were held during the visit of Secretary of State G. Shultz to Moscow on 22-23 October this year. The Iraqi leadership spoke in support of the Soviet Union's course directed toward eliminating nuclear armaments and improving the international situation, and welcomed the reaching of an accord on the complete elimination of two classes of nuclear weapons—medium-and shorter-range missiles.

Certain questions of Soviet-Iraqi relations were also discussed. Iraqi President Saddam Husayn expressed satisfaction at the bilateral cooperation in all fields, especially following his visit to Moscow in 1985 and his talks with M.S. Gorbachev. Both sides favor the further strengthening of good relations and mutual understanding on the basis if the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the Iraqi Republic.

Soviet Envoy on Iran, Other Issues

JN281207 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 28 Oct 87 p 16

[Interview with Aleksandr Zinchuk, Soviet ambassador to Jordan, by Sultan al-Hattab, responsible editor of SAWT AL-SHA'B, in Amman on 27 October]

[Text] [Al-Hattab] Can you assess the visit by Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov to Amman and his talks with King Husayn in London? What were the most important points discussed?

[Zinchuk] Vorontsov's visit to Egypt, Jordan, and Syria was to discuss the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Middle East question, and relations between these countries and the Soviet Union. In Amman the Soviet official discussed bilateral relations. He also discussed preparations for the international conference on the Middle East with Jordanian officials and with King Husayn in London while his majesty was on a visit to Britain. The talks were friendly, for frankness prevails in Soviet-Jordanian relations. The Jordanian and Soviet stands are identical with regard to the idea of an international conference.

What the Soviet and Jordanian sides agreed upon in the London and Amman talks in not new. They affirmed that the best solution is to convene an international conference under UN supervision in which all the parties concerned as well as the five permanent members of the UN Security Council participate.

Vorontsov also discussed the Iraqi-Iranian conflict with the king and Jordanian officials. They discussed the best way to end the bloody war. The two sides affirmed that

the only way is to implement comprehensively all aspects of Security Council Resolution 598. It is known that the Soviet Union was among the first initiators of the resolution. What is new is that Vorontsov discussed with King Husayn the implementation of the resolution. We on our part emphasized that we will make every effort to bring about the complete and comprehensive implementation of the resolution.

The Jordanian side was very responsive to our stand. Vorontsov delivered the Soviet leaders' invitation to King Husayn to visit the Soviet Union before the end of 1987. King Husayn accepted the invitation and its date will be fixed by the two sides in subsequent contacts.

[Al-Hattab] What is new in the Soviet stand on the formula for an international peace conference on the Middle East, following the latest U.S. and Israeli statements in the wake of Shultz' meeting with Israeli officials?

[Zinchuk] The Soviet Union has affirmed that the international conference is the only peaceful way to bring about a solution to the Middle East problem. Such a Soviet stand is accepted and supported by the Arab and European states as well as the United Nations.

Despite the argument put forward by the sides opposed to the idea of an international conference, we believe there is no need to change the formula for the conference, for we believe that the formula which we, Jordan, our Arab friends, and the United Nations understand is the sound and necessary formula. If a change needs to be made, it is the United States and Israel—and particularly the rightist wing of the Israeli government, the Likud wing led by Yitzhaq Shamir—that must change their stand. The main task which we must undertake together with our friends is to influence the United States and Israel so that they will adopt a sound attitude toward this matter and so that they will change their present stand and thus the conference can be comprehensive and complete.

We want the participants in the Amman summit to say their view clearly and frankly in fully sipporting the idea of convening an international conference.

[Al-Hattab] How serious are international efforts to hold the international peace conference on the Middle East and how do you view the possibility of convening such a conference; are you among the optimists or pessimists?

[Zinchuk] Yes, there are intentions to convene the international conference. We believe that the Arab states and others must make joint efforts to carry this out.

Regarding the date for this conference, we are realists who maintain realistic stands. We cannot determine a date since we do not know the U.S. or Israeli positions. While we say that Israel and the United States must participate, they believe that there is no room for the Soviet Union in this conference. They do not want us to attend.

If we are to talk realistically, we know that next year is an election year in the United States. Therefore, it is difficult for the conference to be held soon.

The realistic stands on the conference are few. They are headed by the Jordanian stand which embodies both realism and optimism. Were it not for the realism and optimism of the Jordanian stand, his majesty the king would not have exerted all these efforts for the sake of closing Arab ranks and convening the Arab summit.

[Al-Hattab] What is your position on developments in the Gulf after Iran has expanded the circle of its aggression to include Kuwait and after it continued its rejection of Security Council Resolution 598; and also how do you view the U.S.-Iranian clash in the Gulf and what is your position on it?

[Zinchuk] We the Soviet leadership do not believe that Iran has rejected Security Coouncil Resolution 598. This is also the belief of the secretary general of the United Nations who has adopted a similar stand. Perez de Cuellar has dispatched new proposals and both sides are expected to reply to them in 2 weeks. So let us see what the Iranians say.

We believe that the Iranians can be pressured. The United Nations, especially the five permanent member states, must continue their efforts to stop this war.

As for the recent developments in the Gulf region, we think that they have escalated due to the behavior of one of the permanent member states of the Security Council; namely, the United States, which supported Resolution 598 then changed its mind and acted contrary to this support by dispatching its fleets to the Gulf and expanding the operations.

We believe that the U.S. behavior will not solve this problem, but will escalate tension in the Gulf.

For our part, we believe that to solve this problem there must be joint action by the permanent member states of the Security Council in addition to the joint efforts of the United Nations in general.

[Al-Hattab] The Americans and the Western states are massing warships in the Gulf. You are also doing the same. Why is this military buildup and how do you explain your position on it while your warships are sailing from Port Said in the direction of the Gulf?

[Zinchuk] What others say is their own affair. The United States and NATO are saying that their ships are there to protect their interests. And, we can say that a massive military buildup by any state does not protect

navigation if it is not backed by constructive political steps. The Soviet presence in the Gulf is small. We said that it is there to protect our Arab friends and to help the freedom of shipping.

In order to be objective, we say: The massive Western military presence and the Soviet presence already exist in the Gulf. We support the idea of the participation of all world nations in the protection of shipping in this region under the UN umbrella. We are ready to participate with the Americans. The military presence in the Gulf will be useless if it does not turn into this situation.

[Al-Hattab] Are you massing forces in the Gulf region for the sake of deterrence, or are you there for a major military buildup to internationalize the conflict?

[Zinchuk] We are for internationalization under the UN umbrella, not for massing fleets. We have our interests in a conflict zone which is close to our borders. In the face of this massive Western military buildup, which was declared by the West, we have to protect our interests also.

The passage of our ships to Suez does not mean that they are definitely going to the Gulf or to any single destination in the conflict area. Warships can always turn 180 degrees.

We are exerting our efforts for the sake of a joint effort to settle the dispute. And we ask the others to exert their efforts for the same purpose.

We proposed joint action under the UN umbrella to solve this problem. The UN Charter contains several provisions on subsequent measures that can be taken if any side refuses to carry out the resolutions. There is a list of measures. But we do not understand why permanent members insist on their stands.

[Al-Hattab] Are you for applying sanctions against Iran after its positions have been exposed, and how do you view the sanctions and their mechanism?

[Zinchuk] We are awaiting the Iranian reply to the recent proposals. If Iran refuses, the measures must be taken against it.

None of the Security Council members oppose the sanctions against Iran. We know this. It is only a question of time. The majority of the members want to wait a little longer so the Americans will not adopt sanctions alone and so the UN Security Council ranks will be united. Therefore, we support the idea of joint sanctions by the United Nations. The USSR is currently holding contacts with Iraq and Iran and it is trying through political moves and talks with the leaders to persuade both countries to end the war in view of its danger to all peoples of the region.

[Al-Hattab] Are you optimistic that Iran would change its position on the war, and how can that be achieved in your opinion?

[Zinchuk] We are betting on the time factor that passed. Eight years of war must have affected both peoples and the decisions of the officials in both countries. We can also say that neither side will win this war. Therefore, the time factor and the efforts that are being exerted can help.

We do not think that we have exhausted all of our efforts. We believe that the efforts can be continued. Therefore, we believe that the Amman summit will adopt a positive stand on this conflict. This will help in resolving this problem.

Second, [as published] a joint stand by the Security Council member states. My personal opinion is that if Iran faces a joint stand by the international community, in addition to the current efforts and the unilateral efforts by the United States, which Iran calls arch enemy [sentence as published]

[Al-Hattab] You said that you want to withdraw from Afghanistan, as stated by senior Soviet officials, but you have not withdrawn. Why is that, and what are your future policies on withdrawal?

[Zinchuk] Soviet presence in Afghanistan is not the only one. There are international parties in that country, such as the U.S. presence and other countries which are supporting the factions fighting the present Afghan Government. The question is not that easy. There are UN efforts to solve this question. We believe that the Afghan Government has submitted new proposals such as the truce plan in Afghanistan.

The foreign forces fighting the Afghan Government are not helping the USSR to withdraw. On the contrary, they are preventing its withdrawal.

The Soviet Union believes the present Afghan Government is achieving some success in putting forward its idea of a coalition government in which opposition elements participate. There is a plan to invite the former Afghan king, Zahir Shah, to participate in the new government and save the country. The plan also provides for asking some members of the Afghan royal family to solve the problem. The Soviet Union supports such a trend and supports the Afghan measures so that the Soviet Union will be able to withdraw. The Soviet Union also supports the international efforts, particularly as a special UN session on the Afghan question will be held soon.

The situation in the past was more complex, but it is now leaning toward relaxation. We are waiting for the United Nations to adopt more balanced resolutions on solving the Afghan question, a more flexible stand. We unreservedly support all the efforts made to solve the problem,

especially the efforts by the Arab friends. The forces hostile to the Afghan Government do not want any degree of friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

[Al-Hattab] Do you feel you became embroiled in Afghanistan? Is there any official criticism in your country to the incursion into Afghanistan?

[Zinchuk] We entered Afghanistan at the request of its legal government. If the situation was to recur we cannot answer [as to what we will do], for the reassessment of decisions is the task of historians. Politicians look forward.

[Al-Hattab] Is there any pressure on the Soviet Union to barter its participation in the international conference with the emigration of Jews? How do you explain the increase in the number of Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel this year?

[Zinchuk] We do not accept any conditions from any side on our participation in the international conference. It is our right as a Great Power close to the region and with national interests in the region.

It is the right of the Soviet Union as a permanent member of the UN Security Council to participate in the international conference. We view all other talks such as our participation in the conference in return for the emigration of Soviet Jews as lacking in seriousness and inappropriate for serious political figures.

I want to say: We do not feel any pressure on us for we are capable of confronting such pressure.

As for the emigration of Soviet Jews, such emigration is based on the internal laws of our country and on family or other reasons. When we grant exit permits we do not require the holders of such permits to have a particular line. They merely leave.

There is an increase over 1985, and it is a result of the democratic process and the relaxation of procedures, and is not due to political causes.

[Al-Hattab] One can say there have been changes in the Soviet society's social and administrative structure. What is the nature of such changes? Is there reneging on the basic ideological axioms or are they being developed?

[Zinchuk] The new Soviet policy or the process of change is not reneging on the ideological axioms. All the current processes are inspired by the basic axioms of the thought of the founder of the Soviet state. There was a deviation from the correct policy during some periods in the past, and now we are developing.

[Al-Hattab] How do you assess your present relations with Egypt? What is the scope for developing these relations?

[Zinchuk] We support developing all aspects of our relations with Egypt. We have sent our ambassador and we have received the Egyptian ambassador. There are now a lot of discussions and problems. We are aware of Egypt's role and its important influence in the Middle East. Consequently, we approach Egypt and establish relations with it on the basis of such a stand. Vorontsov's recent visit to Egypt is evidence of that approach.

U.S. To Sell Arms to Saudi Arabia

LD300628 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 30 TASS—The U.S. Defense Department officially informed the Congress about its plans to sell almost one billion dollars' worth of weapons to Saudi Arabia.

Under the deal, the USA plans to sell this country 12 F-15 fighters valued at 502 million dollars, electronic fire control systems for American fighters earlier bought by Saudi Arabia and tank sights for 150 M-60 tanks made in the USA.

Kamentsev Receives Algerian Finance Minister

PM300907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 28 October V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received A. Khellef, minister of finance of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and chairman of the Algerian section of the Soviet-Algerian Permanent Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, who is in Moscow in connection with the commission's 12th session.

Questions of the state and further development of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Algeria were discussed in the course of friendly talks.

A. Fedal, Algerian ambassador to the USSR, and V.N. Taratuta, USSR ambassador to Algeria, participated in the talks.

Khellef Meets With Ministers

LD291207 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, 29 oct (APS)—Abdelaziz Khellef, member of the Central Committee and finance minister, who has been in Moscow since last Monday for the 12th session of the joint governmental permanent committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation, was received yesterday by USSR Deputy Premier Kamentsev.

During the talks held in a friendly atmosphere the two sides studied the most important aspects of Soviet-Algerian cooperation, particularly the new forms of cooperation such as the creation of mixed companies.

Mr Khellef also met with Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Boris Aristov. The meeting enabled the two ministers to assess the volume of trade between the two countries and to study the prospects for their development in a balanced context.

On the same day Mr Khellef met with Mr Yagodin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education. The talks covered Algerian-Soviet cooperation in the science and technology, and they stressed the need for cooperation in this sphere to be raised to the level of that in the economic domain.

DFLP's Hawatimah on Peace Conference Plans

JN291841 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] DFLP leader Nayif Hawatimah, who is on a 1-week visit to Moscow, has stated that during the recent talks in Moscow between Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz the Soviet Union rejected the U.S.-Israeli plan. According to Hawatimah, the Soviet side emphasized that the Palestinian people consider the PLO to be their sole legitimate representative.

Hawatimah, who held talks with members of the CPSU Central Committee, asserted that Yitzhaq Shamir and Shim'on Peres have agreed to the U.S. plan. He said the U.S. plan calls for temporary Israeli-Jordanian agreements with limited Soviet and U.S. participation in the talks, while similar bilateral agreements are to be concluded later between Israel and other Arab states prior to the convening of an international conference.

Hawatimah said the Soviet Union rejected the U.S. plan because it conflicts with the UN Security Council resolution of November 1986 and because it aims to bring about separate solutions.

The DFLP leader declared that Jordan intends to submit to a draft resolution to the forthcoming Arab summit in Amman that disregards the Rabat and Fes summit resolutions. Hawatimah said: We hope to go to the summit with a joint Syrian-PLO stand in order to confront the Jordanian plan.

There is an allusion in Hawatimah's remarks to current efforts to normalize relations between Syria and the PLO.

In an interview with the Lebanese paper *Al-Safir* Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, said the current mediation between Syria and the PLO is serious. Qaddumi said PNC members have gone to Damascus to discuss the restoration of fraternal relations between Syria and the PLO. He said the PLO sent a memorandum to that effect to Syrian officials. Qaddumi said the Syrian leaders promised that matters will be resolved very soon, and that efforts to normalize relations will continue.

Fifty Arrested for Mauritania Coup

LD300956 Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] London October 30 TASS—Fifty people, mostly army officers, have been arrested in Mauritania for plotting to overthrow President Maaouya Ould Sid' Ahmed Taya, who is also chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation.

Reuter news agency reported from Nouakchott, quoting officials, that the plotters included top-ranking military officers such as the chief of the presidential guard squadron, general staff officers and a former interior minister, Colonel Anne Mamadou Babalu [name as received]. They will face a special court.

The plotters planned to stage the coup on October 22, but Mauritania's security forces were able to prevent it. Speaking on national radio, Interior Minister Djibril Ould Abdellahi described the thwarted plan as a crime against the nation as a whole.

'Zionist' Tries to Stop Begun Emigrating

PM301025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Antonovskiy article under the rubric "Behind the Scenes of Sabotage": "Why Did Ben Abraham Go to the Fair?"]

[Text] A certain Ben Abraham traveled from Tel Aviv to Moscow to attend the recent book fair. The fact that his card claimed he was a toy merchant did not surprise those in the Soviet Union who knew Abraham as a long-standing Zionist emissary. Well, such things do happen. Amas Gelad [name as published], an operative for the Mossad espionage service, first came to Moscow in a group of Tel Aviv choristers, then 20 years later he visited the world judo championships in Kiev in a sports trainer's outfit. Why then should Ben Abraham not choose for himself the rank of expert in rattles and building bricks?

Incidentally, the toys Ben Abraham was interested in became clear when, as they say in detective stories, he "homed in" on Iosif Begun, who had previously been convicted of anti-Soviet activity. Now he is free: He appealed for clemency, promising that he would no longer break the law. In September he obtained permission to emigrate to Israel.

Strange it may seem, this permission shocked some people in Tel Aviv. Zionist propaganda had campaigned to "free Begun," dubbing him a "prisoner of Zion," and then suddenly instead of a symbol and a hero there was just an ordinary man. Even the army would not draft him on the grounds that he was long past draft age. The decision was taken to keep Begun "behind enemy lines" at all costs. This mission was entrusted to Ben Abraham.

Having found Begun, the envoy of circles close to Mossad showed his true colors. He recounted how in the forties he was a member of the Lekhi [name as published] Gang. The terrorists were head by Abram Stern himself. His nickname was "Yair" [name as published]. There is now a "Yair" house in Tel Aviv. It belongs to Mossad. The house contains the Stern Museum and Library. Ben Abraham works there on what could be called social projects. He publishes books on Stern. Yes, the same Stern who carried out the Dayr Yasin massacre. "It is shameful that today's young people do not know about this feat." They finished everybody off: Women, children, and old people were all slain. The corpses were thrown down wells. Someone calculated that 254 Arabs were killed. There are no two ways about it—they were creating lebensraum. Now it has to be filled. And it was Begun's turn. Only he did not clearly realize just what was expected of him. That was why Ben Abraham had come to the fair—to clear a few things up...

The hero of the Lekhi Gang did not make his explanations using a magic slate or cryptograms that dissolve like sugar in hot coffee. He was used to attending lectures at the "Yair" House, and therefore decided to conduct educational work in Moscow with a group of "particularly reliable activists." A Biblical episode was repeated. Some people took him for a prophet, but they recorded his sayings not on scrolls but on tape, which would be played for the edification of others. That is why we can vouch for the absolute accuracy of the following dialogue.

"Attention everyone," Ben Abraham began. "I want to tell you something. I was recruited to Lekhi by Geula Kozi [name as published], and I have thought of her as a saint ever since. If you, Begun, train 10 or 20 young people here, they will always remember that Iosif Begun was their teacher and ideologue. If not you'll be a deserter. You have been active here, but over there you'll have nothing to do."

"Are you sure?" Begun asked in a cold voice.

"Yes. You'll be settled on a kibbutz and have to do physical work. You'll feel empty. You'll have no one to tell your troubles to. Here you feel that every hour has a purpose, that won't be the case over there. Stay here as long as you possibly can. Every minute you stay here is important for us and for our ideology."

"That is, you mean it'd be better if I stayed in Moscow?"

"No doubt about it! Each day here is the equivalent of a year in Israel. They have plenty of heroes over there. I fought in Lekhi and was jailed. Who knows that? Look what happened to Shcharanskiy! When he was in prison here he was famous. Now nobody needs him, he's been forgotten. People talk about you! The newspapers even printed your reaction to the Lavi aircraft, even though you've never seen it and know next to nothing about it. Yet they wrote: 'Begun made a high assessment of the new Israeli aircraft. That is why it should be put into series production.'"

"You are saying very important things. Each hour that I am here is indeed very important, very important. I've been working here for 24 years. And each year of that is very important. But you said that life would be ordinary in Israel?"

"No doubt about it. Each day here is equivalent to a year in Israel."

"You know, I've given this a lot of thought, right up to today, when I received the permission to emigrate. I don't know whether it's a good or bad thing."

"You must leave heirs behind. An 18-year-old Begun is equal to two Beguns such as you. If not, when you leave for Israel, you'll feel like a criminal or a soldier who's deserted the field of battle. You must pay a great deal of attention to educating young people of 14-15 over here."

"But I've already got my permission to emigrate."

"Postpone it. Send your wife first."

"She won't go without me."

"That means you haven't got her very well trained."

"I didn't have time, I was in jail. It's very hard to work here."

"It'll be even harder in Israel. Once you're there you'll feel very bad if you don't manage to prepare people here to continue your work."

"What if there are such people?"

"Then you'll feel better in Israel."

The Moscow Book Fair ended with the signing of contracts for thousands of books. Ben Abraham did not buy a single one. But this toy salesman does not consider that he lost out. He brought with him a receipt for the delivery of hearts and minds to the Zionist state, with Iosif Begun as the salesman.

Begun, realizing that the Zionists would not pay him well for his work, unpacked his cases. He is not now heading for his promised land, but to "rallies," where he again agitates for Zionism and slanders the Soviet state. He even used Ben Abraham's theses to demean a remembrance service for the victims of the Nazis at Babiy Yar, held at the end of September at the Vostryakovskoye Cemetery. At the graveside he read out a text filled with slander and bile. The meeting organizers promised the Gagarinskiy Ispolkom that "everything would be within

the bounds of propriety." They clearly did not realize that this condition was unacceptable to Begun. For him the more improper the more generous the reward in Tel Aviv.

Soviet Troops Find Afghan Rebel Arms Cache
PM301131 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Oct 87 First Edition p 2

[Report by Guards Senior Lieutenant O. Derevnin from the limited Soviet troop contingent in Afghanistan: "Officer's Second Order"]

[Text] The reconnaissance company commanded by Guards Captain V. Dashevskiy, holder of the Order of the Red Star, was taken by helicopter to the region where it had been assigned to join Afghan soldiers in the task of locating and destroying arms and ammunition brought out of Pakistan for dushman rebel groups.

The paratroopers fulfilled the task successfully. In 3 days of combat operations they discovered and destroyed 113 small-arms weapons, 420 "ground to ground" missiles, and more than 100,000 rounds of ammunition. Dashevskiy personally captured a dushman machine-gunner in an ambush.

The motherland has highly appraised this brave officer's military work. Airborne troops commander Colonel General N. Kalinin recently presented Guards Captain Dashevskiy with the Order of the Red Banner.

Irrigation Protocol Signed With India
BK150925 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Text] The Soviet Union has offered 6 mobile drilling rigs and 35 heavy pumps to assist drought relief works in India. The offer was made at the session of the Indo-Soviet working group on water resources in Moscow.

A protocol was signed by the two sides on a program of cooperation in the field of irrigation. The protocol provides for transfer of Soviet technology in target of blasting for building reservoirs and canals. The Narmada Sagar project in Madhya Pradesh will use this technology which involves the application of explosives to direct boulders to their position in a dam or a canal lining.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Congolese Delegation Visits, Meets Dobrynin
PM291507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation From Congo"]

[Text] A delegation of the Congolese Party of Labor (PCT) headed by D. Abibi, secretary of the PCT Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union 16-22 October.

The PCT delegation was received by A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A plan for party ties between the CPSU and the PCT in 1988-1989 was signed.

The Congolese representatives had a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Social Sciences and visited Leningrad, where they were received at the party gorkom and visited the Leningrad Metallicheskiy plant. The guests from the Congo showed great interest in the work of party organizations in the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and noted the positive impact of the restructuring which is under way in the USSR on the situation in the world.

Zimbabwe Parliamentarians Begin Visit
PM301139 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Interparliamentary Links"]

[Text] A delegation from the Zimbabwean Parliamentary Group,headed by N. Makombe, president of the Senate and chairman of the Parliamentary Group, arrived in Moscow 22 October at the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group.

On the same day the guests visited the USSR Academy of Sciences Africa Institute and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

CPSU Sends Birthday Greetings to ANC's Tambo
PM300933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 87 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress of South Africa.

Dear Comrade Oliver Tambo!

The CPSU Central Committee sends you, a prominent African politician and staunch fighter for freedom and justice, heartfelt congratulations on your 70th birthday.

Your name has become a symbol of the determination of the South African patriots, united beneath the banner of the African National Congress, to eliminate the criminal apartheid regime and create a united, democratic, nonracist state in their motherland. In the Soviet Union it is well known also as the name of a man who has done a great deal to strengthen the ties of friendship between the Soviet and South African peoples.

We wish you, Comrade Oliver Tambo, robust health, a long life, and new success in your noble activity.

The CPSU Central Committee.

East Europe

Bulgarians, Syrians Hail Soviet Lead

PM291145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "High Assessment"]

[Text] Sofia, 21 Oct—Bulgaria and Syria assess positively the principle in accord between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles in Europe. The conclusion of such an agreement will be the first step toward opening up broader prospects in the sphere of disarmament. T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and H. al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and Syrian president, stated this at a meeting here.

The Bulgarian leader noted the importance of constructive dialogue on the basis of the new political thinking, which can be a reliable means of solving all disputed problems and above all of eliminating the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet Union's peace program, whose aim is the creation of a world without nuclear weapons or other means of mass destruction, without wars or violence, is a manifestation of this approach.

Speaking of the Soviet initiatives, H. al-Asad indicated that Syria also sees in them an opportunity to use for development some of the resources spent on arms. This would be to the advantage of all peoples, including those who bear the burden of great military expenditure.

Cooperation Problems With Bulgaria

AU300954 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 28 Oct 87 pp 1,3

[Article by Valentin Dyakov, USSR trade delegate in Bulgaria: "Strength and Reserves of Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] Revolutionary changes are taking place in our two countries, stemming from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th BCP Congress, as well as from the ensuing plenums of our two party central committees. Having embarked on the path of restructuring the CPSU pursued the goal of extensively expanding the USSR's participation in the international division of labor. I have in mind, above all, cooperation within the CEMA framework, which is and will always be the core of our foreign economic relations. [passage omitted] Bulgarian-Soviet economic relations were considerably expanded and intensified in recent years and assumed a new quality on the basis of international, socialist integration, and comprehensive cooperation. The mutual interaction between the Soviet and Bulgarian economy is becoming increasingly close and new forms of economic and scientific-technical production sharing are being applied in leading production branches. [passage omitted]

Cooperation between the two countries is characterized by increasing cooperation and interaction while the industrial structures of the two countries, and of Bulgaria, in particular, are being developed at the same time. [passage omitted]

It is also envisaged to increase the participation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the construction of large industrial projects on USSR territory with a view to ensuring additional deliveries from the Soviet Union for the development of the Bulgarian economy on the basis of raw materials and power resources. In particular, Bulgaria is actively participating in the exploitation of the Yamburg gas deposits. [passage omitted]

The logical development of economic cooperation suggested the idea of direct links between Bulgarian and Soviet enterprises. The experience acquired in traditional links between economic organizations in the USSR and Bulgaria confirms that this form of cooperation is an opportunity for considerably accelerating the solution of very important problems, as well as to enhance cooperation to a higher stage. I will recall that the first Soviet-Bulgarian joint enterprises were created over 10 years ago. Despite the fact that they showed undoubted promise, the were not widely propagated, mainly because the necessary economic, financial and legal preconditions for their effective operation were not created in both countries. [passage omitted]

However, the situation is different today. Thanks to the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers' joint decision on "Measures for Perfecting the Management of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation With Socialist Countries (of 19 August 1986)" and thanks to the USSR Council of Ministers decree "Instructions on the Establishment of Joint Enterprises, International Trusts and Organizations Between the USSR and Other CEMA member countries on USSR Territory (of 13 January 1987)" the rights of numerous Soviet ministries, departments, trusts, and enterprises in the foreign trade sector were expanded and an international basis was created for the activities of such organizations. [passage omitted]

As for the USSR and Bulgaria, we must point out an other important factor: Until recently, efforts were devoted to the establishment of direct links and joint enterprises in priority branches and now we can talk about the first steps having been taken in the establishment of such cooperation also in the sphere of mass consumer goods production.

Naturally, there are numerous difficulties—objective and subjective—along this path. They are due to insufficient economic and organizational readiness on the part of the majority of partners as regards the development of new forms of cooperation; commercial interest is missing in numerous enterprises, because they are under the patronage of ministries and administrative departments; the development of the mechanism of

cooperation in the planning sector is being delayed, and so forth. The most recent document—the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers joint decision of September 1987—dynamically accelerated and created additional incentives for the development of direct links between enterprises. The second Bulgarian-Soviet seminar held in Sofia on exchanging useful experience and specific proposals and recommendations submitted by Soviet and Bulgarian economic specialists contributed to this as well.

At the two most recent meetings between Comrades Mikhail Gorbachev and Todor Zhivkov it was stressed that the new stage in our cooperation is inseparable from the new stage reached in socialist economic integration as a whole. This requires us to consistently apply the most progressive forms of production sharing and specialization, and above all, the intensification and perfection of direct production links, as well as the establishment of joint enterprises on a large scale. It is precisely for this reason that it is necessary to eliminate all obstacles preventing the efficient operation of such important activities.

There is no doubt that the restructuring process which is under way both in the USSR and in the People's Republic of Bulgaria created prerequisites for a powerful impetus of the integration processes. Fraternal friendship, mutual confidence, and mutual interests—these are the things that promote our common goal: the accelerated economic development and more material assets for our two peoples.

Jaruzelski Receives Italy's Spadolini

LD300958 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Warsaw October 30 TASS—Wojciech Jaruzelski, president of the State Council of Poland, has received here the visiting president of the Italian Senate, Giovanni Spadolini.

They exchanged opinions on bilateral and multilateral cooperation between parliaments in Europe with a view to strengthening mutual trust.

Jaruzelski and Spadolini also discussed disarmament issues in the light of the decisions reached at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as well as Polish-Italian cooperation and the international situation.

Shalayev Talks With Ceausescu, TU Chiefs

PM291501 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Oct 87 p 3

[Special correspondents N. Shevtsov and N. Yugov dispatch: "Warm Meetings in Romania"]

[Excerpts] Bucharest, 27 Oct—Today N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, received AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev, who is visiting Romania at the head of a Soviet trade union delegation.

During the meeting questions of Soviet-Romanian trade union relations and opportunities for their further expansion and deepening in the light of the accords achieved between the leaders of the CPSU and the RCP were discussed.

The day before, members of the Soviet trade union delegation visited Brasov district. [passage omitted]

In Bucharest talks between the Soviet delegation and the Romanian trade union leadership were continued. A joint communique was adopted on the results of the talks. The Soviet trade union delegation gave a press conference at the USSR Embassy in Romania. AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev briefed representatives of the press on the results of the visit and gave a high appraisal of the talks held.

CPSU Delegation Studies Media in Romania

PM291511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the RCP a delegation of CPSU party officials headed by V.N. Sevruk, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, visited Romania 15-22 October. The delegation studied RCP experience in the leadership of the work of the mass media.

The delegation was received by C. Mitea, secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

West Europe

U.S. Missiles in FRG Moved During Exercise

LD262241 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 26 Oct 87

[Text] Bonn October 26 TASS—American intermediate-range Pershing-2 missiles stationed at U.S. bases in Heilbronn, Mutlangen and Neu Ulm, Baden Wuerttemberg land, were moved to firing positions today as the U.S. military conducted an exercise to transport these deadly systems along busy highways to other West German lands, including Hessen and Rheinland-Pfalz, to launch sites there.

The dangerous maneuvers involve more than 4,500 servicemen and nearly 1,500 military vehicles.

The command of U.S. Forces in Europe declines to say either how many missiles are involved in ths exercise or whether nuclear warheads have been moved out of the bases as well.

All in all, 108 lethal U.S. nuclear missiles with warheads have been deployed at the bases.

The current show of U.S. nuclear power in the Federal Republic of Germany has aroused serious anxiety among the country's democratically-minded people noting that the military exercise involving Pershing-2s is being staged at a moment when a Soviet-American treaty on abolishing intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles is virtually ready.

The maneuvers indicate, it is emphasized there, that in Washington and Bonn there still are forces that do not want a historic agreement with the USSR and the United States, which would provide for eliminating the two classes of missiles, including the Pershing-2s on station in the FRG.

FRG's Genscher Departs for Albania

PM300925 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Ye. Grishin dispatch: "H.-D. Genscher in Tirana"]

[Text] Bonn—FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher departed on a visit to Albania today.

He will be conducting talks with Albanian Workers Party Central Committee First Secretary R. Alia, Council of Ministers Chairman A. Carcani, and Foreign Minister R. Malile.

The FRG press notes that this is the first visit by the leader of the Bonn foreign policy department to Tirana. It became possible as the result of an accord between the two countries' governments to establish diplomatic relations. The capital's *General Anzeiger* writes that H. D. Genscher intends to propose to the Albanian leadership the conclusion of an agreement between the FRG and Albania on the development of economic, industrial, and technical cooperation.

Primakov on Disarmament in Brussels

LD291725 Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Brussels October 29 TASS—Academician Yevgeniy Primakov,head of the delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet, visiting here, spoke in the Belgian Royal Institute of International Relations.

The theme "Disarmament: From Talks to Concrete Steps", on which the speaker dwelt, evoked great interest of politicians, representatives of public circles and the academic community of Belgium. In his speech Primakov cited concrete examples of the USSR's new and constructive approaches to dealing with the issues of disarmament and regional conflicts.

He noted, in part, that following the signing of a Soviet-U.S. agreement on eliminating medium-range and shorter-range missiles, the Soviet Union would like to preserve the continuity of the process and pass over to discussing the possibilities for a 50-percent reduction in strategic offensive armaments and also in chemical and conventional weapons.

Touching upon the issue of conventional armaments, the speaker emphasized that the USSR favoured aboliton of asymmetry in this field, such a reduction and adoption of such confidence-building measures which would make a surprise attack impossible.

Defense of human rights under current circumstances is a component of peaceful co-existence, the speaker said. He recaled the USSR's initiative for convening in Moscow a forum of the participating states in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe on issues of developing humanitarian cooperation.

Finnish Premier Receives TASS Director

LD291724 Moscow TASS in English 1421 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Helsinki October 29 TASS—Prime Minister Harri Holkeri of Finland today received TASS Director-General Sergey Losev who is visiting here in connection with the centenary of the Finnish Telegraph Bureau and also to sign cooperation agreements between TASS and the news agencies of North European countries.

The meeting, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, covered pressing international problems as well as issues related to friendly Soviet-Finnish relations.

It was attended by Per-Erik Loennfors, editor-in-chief of the Finnish Telegraph Bureau, and Tom Vestergord, head of the information department of Finland's State Council.

Austrian, Soviet Mixed Commission Meets

Agro-Industrial Group Meets

AU221218 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 22 Sep 87 p 9

[Text] The fourth session of the working group for the agro-industrial sector of the Mixed Austrian-Soviet Economic Commission was held in Moscow and chaired by Boris P. Martynov, vice president of the highest agricultural authority, Gosagroprom. The group agreed on a new working plan for scientific-technological cooperation for 1980-90. Declarations of intent were signed with Austrian companies concerning the establishment of joint ventures to grow seeds, to produce seed processing machinery, and to manufacture equipment for renovating agricultural machines.

Ryzhkov Addresses Delegation

AU281026 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 24 Oct 87 p 9

[Text] This week the 19th session of the Mixed Austrian-Soviet Commission for Economic Cooperation took place in Moscow. The Austrian delegation was headed by Minister of Economy Graf and the Soviet delegation by Foreign Trade Minister Boris I. Aristov.

High-ranking representatives of the Austrian economy under the leadership of Federal Trade Chamber President Rudolf Sallinger participated in the session of the commission.

During its stay the top figures of the Austrian delegation were also received for an hour and a half talk with Nikolay I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The talks took place in a very frank and friendly atmosphere and can be assessed as extremely constructive.

A number of new measures were agreed upon in the course of the session to raise the export and import turnovers to a higher level. A number of cooperation initiatives as well as cases of production cooperation and the founding of joint enterprises were discussed.

An agreement between the J.M. Voith AG Company and the USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building on setting up the firm "Petrovoith" to produce paper machines was signed, the first contract on founding a joint Austrian-Soviet enterprise.

Minister Graf presented to the Soviet side a list containing some 200 offers for deliveries, as well a numerous new cooperation proposals (involving industrial construction, agriculture, the food industry and the construction of hotels). The great interest in the continuation and maximum possible expansion of deliveries of finished industrial products (footwear and clothing) was clearly emphasized.

The session of the Austrian-Soviet mixed commission proceeded in the traditionally friendly spirit of cooperation.

Ligachev, Ryzhkov Attend Science Meeting
LD281816 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 28 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS—The jubilee meeting of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR which opened in Moscow today is devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It is attended by prominent Soviet scientists, public figures, guests from abroad.

The Great October Revolution was a remarkable milestone in the development of Soviet science, said at the meeting President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Guriy Marchuk. Its accomplishments over these years ensured to the land of the Soviets leading positions in a number of areas, specifically in cosmonautics, nuclear physics and solid-state physics, molecular biology, laser technology. The names of Kurchatov, Korolev, Keldysh, Lavrentyev, Landau, Ambartsumyan, Basov, Prokhorov, Paton and many other scientists of our time are well-known in the world. It is to be noted that about a third of the inventions registered in the world are Soviet.

The scientist recalled that the Soviet Union was the first to have started using nuclear energy in peaceful purposes: the world's first atomic power plant was put into exploitation in 1954. The Soviet Union launched in 1957 the world's first artificial Earth satellite, ushering in the space era of mankind.

In recent years, Marchuk said, soviet scientists attained significant successes in computer and laser engineering, in developing new materials. The isotope of the 110th element of Mendeleyev's periodical table has recently been synthesized, he said. Works of Soviet theoretical physicists promoted deeper knowledge about the structure of elementary particles.

He recalled that developments of Soviet scientists in the problem of controlled thermonuclear synthesis, above all the Tokamak system, underlie the program of thermonuclear explorations in other countries.

Guriy Marchuk dwelt on successes in medicine, specifically in ophthalmology, cardio-vascular surgery.

The restructuring drive, Marchuk believes, which is underway at scientific institutions, and all over the country, will promote decentralization and democratization of science. Institutes and laboratories have now received wider rights enabling them to build their work in a more creative way and to introduce faster scientific accomplishments into practice, Marchuk said.

The meeting was attended by Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yegor Ligachev, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Ryzhkov, other Soviet leaders.

Aganbegyan, Zaslavskaya Hold News Conference
LD272250 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1949 GMT 27 Oct 87

[Press Conference titled "The CPSU's Economic and Social Policy" held in Moscow at the Great October Socialist Revolution 70th Anniversary Press Center on 27 October with the participation of Academician Abel Gezovich Aganbegyan, secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences Department of the Economy, and Academician Tatyana Ivanovna Zaslavskaya, head of a department at the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the Economy and Organization of Industrial Production—recorded]

[Text] [Aganbegyan] We are at the first stage of restructuring, a little more than 2 years have passed since it began, and certain positive progress has been achieved—this could be proved in terms of figures—but there has still not been radical progress which, say, could be felt in every Soviet family, since we are still at the initial stage. A certain acceleration has been achieved, but it has been achieved largely through temporary factors. So far a permanent, solid foundation for acceleration in the form of the new economic mechanism, in the form of a new technical base, has not been laid down. But this, of course, needs time.

We have now entered a crucial state in restructuring—in a certain sense, perhaps, the most critical stage, when the large-scale transition from words, and from the working out of the decisions and concepts of this restructuring, from the first experiments and first steps to nationwide action is being implemented. I am an economist and will, of course, endeavor, first and foremost, to answer economic questions.

[*Asahi* correspondent] *Asahi* newspaper, Japan. A question for Mr Aganbegyan. Are there any grounds for the talk about a rise in the price of food products from 1 January 1988, for example the prices of meat, milk and bread?

[Aganbegyan] There are no grounds for these rumors, just as there are none for the rumors about increases in rents or monetary reform, or things like that. They are groundless. We are determining all the activities connected with the life of the people openly, and on all the essential questions which concern the life of the people everything will be published in advance before decisions are adopted.

We now have a situation in the country where there is no possibility of your waking up tomorrow and finding that someone has suddenly fixed a new pension secretly behind your back. Or suddenly you wake up the next day and find that your rent has doubled or something like

that. No one asked you, no one warned you in advance—there cannot be such a situation now in the country. But there could be the situation that a draft might be published in the press concerning changes in the living conditions of the population, or of some group of the population; this draft would be discussed for about 3 months or for as long as necessary, and only then would a decision be made.

As far as changes in prices is concerned, at the June plenum of the Party Central Committee, a decision was adopted on the carrying out of a global reform of prices and the whole question of determining prices.

We want to go over to a unified system of prices, mutually interlinked, so that wholesale prices, wage rates, purchasing prices for agricultural output and retail prices make up a unified system, interlinked—which is not currently the case. This reform of prices will be implemented stage by stage in the 1989 - 90 period. That is why there are, for the time being, no decisions at all about which prices will go up or which prices will go down. What we do have is the views of individual people which are debated in newspapers. For instance, Tatyana Ivanovna spoke, and it is her view that prices for meat, dairy produce, and bread ought to go up—but with an obligatory compensation to the working people for the additional expenditure and, naturally, proceeding from democratic principles, that is to say following discussion with the people.

There are, however, also other views of people and these are, likewise, published in the newspapers; to the effect that nothing needs to be touched, we have become accustomed to low prices, let there be a deficit, let there be no variety, let there be queues; we have, after all, become used to this, to stable prices and it is dangerous to depart from that—there is no knowing what it might lead to in the future. Such views exist, too. [Zaslavskaya] I can add a few words here.I am very well aware that the viewpoint I am developing, about it being expedient to increase prices on some—and I stress this, some—products which, as it were, satisfy the most essential requirements, is an unpopular one. At the same time, however, it seems to me that we, the scientific community and the politicians, should through large-scale explanatory work, overcome this prejudice that is current among the population. It is, of course, possible only on the condition that people grasp that the point at issue here is to redistribute the same incomes they are in receipt of—but this redistribution is sensible indeed from the economic point of view.

This is because the situation in our country is currently like this: that the resources which are most scarce in the country, the scarcity of which everyone can experience by going to the local store and finding out what, concretely, is put on the shelves there, and there is much more on the shelves in Moscow than in other cities, well, the scarcest products are sold in our country essentially at giveaway, dumping prices, amounting to between 35 and 40 percent of the real cost of producing these products. This is an absurdity. The money the state is currently making available to meat combines can just as well be made directly available to the population, through increases in wages, pensions, grants and so forth and the population can then choose whether it wants to buy meat at R5 or R6 or maybe it wishes to spend this money on buying something else. We could have a much more balanced situation in this area and the population, from my viewpoint, would not only not be a loser, but a winner, through the appearance of a normal range of meat products from which you can pick what suits your pocket, so to speak, and what is most convenient.

[(Sa'd) from Egyptian Embassy] Restructuring has reached a critical stage—the new management system, the new system of price setting, and so forth. There is also another large problem, a large imbalance in the distribution of resources. Funds to satisfy the consumer interests are being reduced to some degree.

[Aganbegyan] It seems to me that numerous Western observers have somehow insufficiently taken into consideration the fact—the most important one, as far as we are concenred—that we are carrying out restructuring for the sake of the people, and that we have undertaken this restructuring mainly to resolve social matters. The highest criterion and priority in our country, the criterion of whether restructuring is proceeding well or not, is the indicator of this: do people live better, or not? That is why the entire restructuring is directed, in the final analysis, toward improving the life of people.

That being so, we have no reduction of resources allocated for people's living, but the exact opposite. We have made the social sphere a priority sphere, and are starting to increase sharply and redistribute resources into this sphere.

Let's have specific data, if you do not believe the words. Over the 25 years from 1960 to 1985 we cut the per capita volume of housing construction, as a result of which the proportion for housing construction in capital investment continually fell. In 1960 this was 23% and it reached 14% in the 11th 5-Year Period. There was stagnation in housing construction at the level of 2 million apartments a year. That is what we were building. For the first time, in 1986, we sharply increased resources, including state resources, for housing construction and broke with this trend, for the first time building 2.2 million apartments. This year we are building 2.4 million apartments. At the start of the 1990s we are starting to build 3 million apartments a year, and every apartment will be larger and more comfortable. By the year 2000 we want to build 40 million apartments and private houses and to guarantee every family an apartment of its own at the lowest rent in the world. At the moment rent and contributions for communal services in terms of the expenditure of Soviet families in on average 2.7%.

Let us take expenditure on health care. For 20 years this was also reduced as a proportion of the national income. National income rose more quickly than expenditure on health care. For the first time, in the 12th 5-Year Period, we have passed a record health care budget, and in addition to that budget we recently added another R5 billion [as heard] of resources. Capital investments increased by 50% in health care. So for the first time in 20 years, in the past 2 years we have increased by 2 years the average life expectancy from 68 to 70 years; for the first time in the past 20 years we have started to get a reduction in the overall death rate of the population from 10.8 to 9.6; child mortality is falling, and this is just the start of the process. Now, as you know, measures for a radical improvement in health care as a whole, the state of people's health and so on have been elaborated and published and are being discussed by the people. I could now go on to talk about education, expenditure on which fell as a proportion of national income from 10%, whict it reached in the 1950s and at the start of the 1960s, and went down to 6-7%. In connection with the schools reform, however, we have already invested R.11 billion additionally in school education and already actually increased teachers' pay by 30%; expenditure on the construction of schools has been increased by 50%; i.e. once again this proportion has started to rise and exactly the reverse process of the one asked about is taking place.

[Zaslavskaya] The *Christian Science Monitor* asks this question: in your article in the journal *Kommunist* of September last year you wrote of the alienation of a part of the working people from the aims and values of society. What are the roots of this phenomenon and has the situation changed over the past year?

This phenomenon, of course, has very deep roots, and I think that if one is to speak of the main cause that made restructuring necessary it is not the slowing-down in development of the economy, not the slowing-down of scientific and technological progress, but first and foremost the occurrence and sufficiently widespread nature of this very alienation of the working people from the aims and values of society. That was the main indicator saying that things cannot develop further along this road and that there is a need for radical changes in the system of social relations.

The entire restructuring of economic relations which is taking place today is following this direction: to link every individual worker with ownership, to make him, well so to speak, if not an owner then a co-owner so that he has the right to manage, he has at his disposal and the right to utilize public property, and his results and his personal income must directly depend on how this property is used. Concerning the social roots of this alienation, from my point of view, they have been connected with the very broad existence of various forms of injustice in our society, social injustice. Consequently the roots are very deep; they have been established in the real system of public relations characteristic for the period of stagnation.

Has there been any improvement in recent years? Yes, there has been and I would say, a very considerable improvement. An obvious, noticeable socialization and politicization of thinking of the broad masses of working peoples is taking place; the so-called social initiative is developing broadly, the entire movement of social initiatives, including youth initiatives are developing, very broad by its range, by the range of interests. I would also say that, at least amongst the scientific intelligentsia, students, the most qualified and relatively young workers, there is a reverse phenomenon—instead of alienation, the reverse—an enormous social and political interest in the fate of the country. This is of all kinds—of course there can be and there are mistakes [nakladki] and so on, but in any case, the stronghold of alienation is being washed away, I think.

[Unidentified speaker] A question from Czechoslovak television for Comrade Aganbegyan: What is today the most dangerous thing for restructuring and can anything cause its failure?

[Aganbegyan] I do not allow myself the thought of failure of restructuring. It will, in one form or another, slowly or quickly, simply without fail, take place because there is no other alternative, no other path of development for us. Of course, many dangers lie in wait for this restructuring: slowing down its progress, the misinterpretation of its essence of its individual aspects. And one of the main dangers lies in underestimating the forces of inertia, passivity, I would say, which manifest themselves in various forms. This is the old structure of our economy which is like fetters on our legs.

[Zaslavskaya] I would like to add a bit more. At present the restructuring in our country is taking place from the top—it could not be in any other way. The party Central Committee is its initiator. The restructuring is spreading from the top, enveloping broader and broader strata, above all of management cadres. The success of restructuring in my opinion, depends fully on how the basic mass of working people act. In order to activate this mass it is extremely necessary to simultaneously and immediately carry out—not postponing it for later—a democratization of political relations because it is this that draws in people; not everybody can take part in the management of an enterprise and so on, take part in management, but in political, so to speak, measures every person can indeed take part. Here, in my view are the vast reserves of support for the restructuring and in fact the guarantee of its success.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Report

PM300905 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Oct 87 First Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent report: "Restructuring Priorities"]

[Text] The 70th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution Press Center has begun work. The first meeting to be held here, on 27 October, drew the attention of

foreign newspapers and journals, agencies, and television companies. The topic of the journalists' conversation with Academicians T.I. Zaslavskaya and A.G. Aganbegyan was CPSU economic and social policy, but in actual fact the discussion covered a broad range of issues connected with the progress made in restructuring every sphere of Soviet social life.

Giving brief speeches, the academics gave their opinions on the process of multilevel transformations, stressed their irreversible nature, and noted that the main features of the restructuring process are still social priorities and the strong link between economic targets and the steady improvement of working people's living standards.

The journalists were interested to find out about everything: the country's social statistics and the first results of the state acceptance system introduced at enterprises, the results of the agricultural year, and scientific opinion on ways to democratize the country's social life.

They asked Academician Aganbegyan, who described the present stage in the restructuring process as crucial, what poses the greatest danger to the transformations. Restructuring, the academic replied, is not a subjective phenomenon but an objective, vital requirement which must be satisfied in one form or another sooner or later. There is no other way. The main task is to follow this path with greater rapidity and to a higher standard. As an economist, I believe one of the biggest dangers to this process to be an underestimation of the power of inertia, which can take a variety of forms—from a wait-and-see attitude among some workers to the views of certain ministers, who often invest the new ideas with old meaning.

Will defense expenditure not affect the progress made by restructuring? This was the thrust of one question asked by a foreign journalist. Our country, the participants in the press conference said, is trying to reduce its military expenditure and urges all states to follow suit. Consequently, the positive improvements recently observed in the arms reduction sphere can be welcomed. However, it is not only our country that has an interest in disarmament; the whole of mankind shares this interest, as it has no wish to be consumed in a nuclear conflagration. The academics cited convincing figures showing that, despite the burden of enforced defense expenditure, considerable ground has recently been covered in the development of the social sphere. Capital investments in housing construction, public health, and education have increased.

A correspondent for the Japanese newspaper *Asahi* wanted to know whether there is any basis for talk of food price increases in the Soviet Union from 1 January next year? There is absolutely no foundation to these rumors, the economists stressed. All decisions affecting people's lives are now made openly in our country. As is well known, the CPSU Central Committee June plenum discussed the question of conducting a global reform of prices and all price formation. We would like to make the transition to a unified, integrated price system. This would ensure that wholesale prices, tariffs, purchase prices for agricultural products, and retail prices are all part of a unified, linked system. This price reform will be implemented in phases in 1989-1990.

The basic provisions of the reform are now being elaborated, Academician Aganbegyan explained. It goes without saying that the draft reform will be published for nationwide discussion. As you have noticed, open discussions on this problem are currently being conducted in the mass media. I will point out that this task will be resolved on the basis of two fundamental principles. First, the reform of retail prices must be carried out as democratically as possible. Second, in any case it must be done in such a way as to ensure that the people do not suffer any drop in living standards.

Publication of Khrushchev Speech Urged

PM291135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 6

[A. Cherepanov report: "Man at the Focus of Attention"]

[Excerpts] An unusual press center has begun operating in Moscow. It is designed to help Soviet and foreign journalists reflect more fully the multicolored palette of life in our society on the eve of the 70th anniversary of Great October.

One of the first meetings was with well known figures from Soviet culture.

Oleg Yefremov, Mikhail Shatrov, and Chingiz Aytmatov are people who have earned the respect of millions. It was therefore with close attention that journalists listened to their quite unfestive thoughts on the problems of Soviet culture. [passage omitted]

The correspondent from West Germany's *Rheinische Post* asked Chingiz Aytmatov to specify how long, in his opinion, the period of glasnost would last—for more than a day or longer than a century.

Glasnost is already inseparable from us, the writer replied. We can no longer live and think any other way, can no longer be insincere. If glasnost were just a campaign, it would have petered out long ago.

Here is the opinion of M. Shatrov, a dramatist well known for his innovative theater work on Lenin: "The jubilee we are celebrating this year is the jubilee of a new revolution. I understand the essence of what is now happening as a return to Lenin's legacy and the ideals of the October Revolution as originally conceived." [passage omitted]

A new question was put by the correspondent of Britain's *Daily Telegraph*: Do you think that the time has come to publish Khrushchev's speech on the personality cult delivered at the 20th CPSU Congress?

The publication of that speech is long overdue, Shatrov answered. We know so much and talk so seriously about that topic that it simply must be published. We see Khrushchev as a man who made mistakes and was rightly severely criticized for them. But at the same time we remember and will never forget him as a man whose chief merit was the holding of the 20th CPSU Congress.

Our whole history provides tremendous material for a Shakespeare, the dramatist went on to observe. It has combined human drama, ideas, passions, personalities, and struggle.

Replying then to a question put by the correspondent of the Greek newspaper *Rizospastis*, Shatrov stressed: I would not now write about Lenin differently, in another way. But life undoubtedly does introduce modifications to my work. The unique opportunity has appeared, for example, to show those around Vladimir Ilich as they really were. [passage omitted]

Political and Social

Excerpts of Gorbachev's Restructuring Book

LD301130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] "*Restructuring and a New Way of Thinking for Our Country and for the Whole World*" is the title of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's book, which is being published simultaneously in the USSR and the United States. With reference to the publication in *Moskovskiye Novosti* we would like to submit excerpts from the book for your attention.

Reflecting upon transformations within the Soviet Union, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee notes that the economy has been our main concern. Yet at the same time we have begun to change the ethical and psychological situation in society. As long ago as in the seventies many people understood that radical changes in thinking and psychology, in the organization, style and methods of work everywhere, in the party, in the state apparatus, and in leading echelons, were inevitable. An absurd situation was emerging: huge-scale production of steel, raw materials and fuel energy resources, in which the USSR has long been unparalleled, existed side by side with shortages of them resulting from their wasteful and inefficient use; one of the first places in the world in terms of food grain and yet there was the need to make annual purchases of millions of tonnes of grain for fodder; the largest number of doctors and hospital beds per thousand persons and yet serious shortcomings and a declining standard of health service.

Attempts to introduce reform in Soviet society have been made before too. The 20th CPSU Congress became a significant milestone in our history, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said. A powerful attempt to swing the rudder in the country's progress and to send an impulse to the liberation from negative phenomena in the country's social and political life which had been brought about by Stalin's personality cult was undertaken at the congress and after it. Yet the opportunities that emerged were not fully exploited. The subjectivist methods in the activity of Khrushchev-led leadership were to blame. The beginning of the 1965 economic reform was a fairly large initiative aimed at positive changes in the economy. However, having had a considerable yet temporary effect, they choked. Certain people are hoping now that everything will change by itself, at once and without particular effort. Quite a few people tend to think in the following way: new leaders have come and everything will change, everything will be all right.

The greatest obstacle in the way of restructuring, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed, lies in our thinking. All of us, starting from the general secretary to a worker, must change this way of thinking. That is why we see our most important task in developing interparty democracy, strengthening the principle of collective nature in work, and extending glasnost. We have resolutely adopted a course toward lending support to thinking, energetic people who are full of initiative, able to rid themselves of formalism and stereotypes in work, and to find new and unconventional solutions. Restructuring opens great vistas for their creative activity.

Shevardnadze on Decentralizing Economic Ties

18070005a Moscow VESTNIK MINISTERSTVA INOSTRANNYKH DEL SSSR in Russian No 3, 10 Sep 87 (signed to press 4 Sep 87) pp 3-6)

[Speech by Minister of Foreign Affairs E.A. Shevardnadze at a Meeting of USSR MID [Ministry of Foreign Affairs] Workers' Aktiv on 4 July 1987: "An Unconditional Requirement—Turn to Face the Economy"]

[Text] Very crucial and difficult times are beginning for all of us. I want to begin the discussion with the memorable words of M.S. Gorbachev from his concluding speech at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum of 26 Jun 87 that restructuring is the chief topic of our life.

You and I must also fulfill this directive, and for that it is essential to understand and know how to act in the difficult starting period of fulfilling the directives of the party Central Committee Plenum.

At the end of the Plenum, M.S. Gorbachev addressed its participants, each departing to their republics, krays, oblasts, cities, rayons and enterprises. Without specifically naming our representatives abroad, he was also addressing you. I want to remind you of his words that "our economic work and the restructuring of the national economy can be successful only in the event that they attract the mass of millions of workers. It can thus be said that the policy of radical restructuring of management here is in essence joined with the policy of further democratization, not only in production, but in all of social life. Economic progress and the development of socialist democracy are indivisible."

Thus, in the words of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the resolutions of the January (1987) Plenum are organically linked with the resolutions of the June Plenum. The strategic integrity of the consistent steps of party leadership on the path of restructuring appears in all of its fullness. And I want to emphasize herein that the entire period since the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee has had decisive significance for society and the people, since it has morally, politically and psychologically prepared them and has brought all of society into the basic restructuring of the most sensitive spheres that touch most powerfully on the interests of millions and millions of people and that is now being expanded after the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The June Plenum and M.S. Gorbachev's report at it have engendered new realities in the life of our society that already in the not-so-distant future will have a most

immediate effect on our activity. They will, moreover, create processes and mechanisms, regardless of our will and desires, such as the foreign-economic and foreign-political services never before dealt with over their entire history.

In particular, whereas earlier the foreign-economic activity of the state was clearly centralized and implemented exclusively by central departments, today, as you well know, enterprises and associations—the basic links of our economy—are obtaining direct access to foreign markets and the right to create their own foreign-trade firms etc.

I foresee the question: Has the enterprise or the association become the subject of foreign-trade and foreign-economic activity, and what will happen to the already extant form? Practice always poses difficult but honest questions, and they must be answered honestly, since we have finally understood that business reputation is measured largely on the scale of the economy.

In my opinion, no one is yet forecasting the rapid breakdown or restructuring of the extant foreign apparatus of trade and economic collaboration. It will continue to operate for a certain period of time. But the radical and profound restructuring of domestic economic life based on the growing independence of enterprises, the priority of purely economic methods over administrative ones, realistic price formation and other elements of a new mechanism still little-known to our national economy inevitably leads to the re-creation of the foreign-economic system and the foreign-economic scheme on a fundamentally new foundation.

What it will be like, at least in its principal parameters, can not yet be foretold by anyone, comrades. Perhaps, in formulating the purpose of this conference, I would select namely this conscious fixation of a quite obvious reality: there is still no final decision on this account. No, because it is formulated as the result of the establishment of the new internal mechanism of economic operation, and as the result of its functioning.

This link has not been neglected in the structure of the economic reforms adopted, but it must be built up further, substantiated both theoretically and in practice. I propose that our embassies and trade and economic missions abroad can render invaluable assistance to the country's leadership in this matter.

There are two conclusions from this: the first is that there is no turning back, we must move forward, however difficult the way; the second is that we must be ready for the fact that the transitional period will abound in difficulties, ambiguities and questions on which combined efforts will be needed to answer. But such a goal is too modest and meager for our meeting today. We have priorities and points of reference that we must be guided by in order to pass through the transitional period, as M.S. Gorbachev said, as fast as possible and with the fewest losses. We should discuss these reference points and priorities.

We should also debate how, in our foreign-political work, we will take into account the purely economic realities of the reforms in national-economic management and with which of its political aspects we will be dealing.

The time has come, so to speak, to "economize" our foreign policy, if such an expression is permissible, since, until it is linked wholly with the economy, it will be unable to help in restructuring our domestic economy and society overall, which, in this manner, will be unable to participate on equal terms in the competitive political struggle for the attractiveness of our socio-economic development model.

The idea of the strengthening interdependence and interconnectedness of the world that is contained in the Political Report of the Central Committee to the congress is important for us.

In reality, if we face the truth, the division into socialist and capitalist systems of economics, with all of the extremely perceptible limitations for us, in no way signifies the absence of intercourse, mutual attraction and even mutual penetration. We were drawn into the world economic process long ago, and other of our friends have gone much further. Whether this is good or bad is a topic for another discussion. As for the immediate, topical issue for us, I would formulate it as follows: we should become a more organic part of the world economic system, and we can and are obliged to become so if we accept and assimilate the forms extant in it. No one is forcing us to forgo our ideals and principles or to reject the cornerstone principles of our politics thereby.

We are people of ideas, but the power of them should not be higher than considerations of common sense. Otherwise, in being completely subordinate to them, you lose much, including the ability to improve the economic position of your own country and, in that manner, to raise the extent of its political influence in the world.

The transition of restructuring into a new and even more active phase based on radical reform of economic management is perpetrating a genuine revolution in our thinking, and chiefly economic thinking, but as with any revolution, the demolition is occurring faster than the creation. I thus would not evaluate the requirement for universal economic education formulated by the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary against old standards. There is, after all, the problem of internal adaptation to the new condition and the new rules. Decentralization in the realm of foreign trade, to put it bluntly, frightens those who are accustomed to working through too-obliging intermediaries.

I would thus take with me the directive of M.S. Gorbachev that "the country has an enormous personnel potential at its disposal, and we must help them become more profoundly aware of the novelty and scope of the current changes in the economy and be included in active work based on new principles of economic management, incorporating them everywhere at all levels of the economy."

This directive is to each of us, and I would underline the following words: "incorporating them everywhere at all levels of the economy." Everywhere means abroad as well, at all levels of the economy and, consequently, in foreign-economic levels as well.

I am not calling on the highest-ranking diplomats and their advisers to be retrained and change professions, so to speak. Turning our efforts and abilities to face the economy fully is, however, an unconditional requirement, a requirement of the party and the state.

You could say to me that the ambassadors are not separated from economic issues anyway, they are the ones engaged with them, and I agree. But I would note here that a qualitatively different and qualitatively new approach is essential that presupposes the elaboration of priorities, the rejection of stereotypes, an enhanced element of creativity and a readiness for the most unexpected turns. We would furthermore like to receive from you a more profound political and economic interpretation of the situation in the countries you visit, a more realistic evaluation of them and, of course, a summarization of practical experience.

But all of this will work only under one condition: if our representatives abroad present the sense of what is happening within our own country as clearly as possible, the radical distinction between what is being created and what was. This is a fundamental issue. And what is happening is the following:

—the freeing of enterprises and associations from excessive oversight from the center and their endowment with independence based on the principles of economic accountability [khozrashchet];

—the creation of a system of planning that does not form shortages, but rather facilitates the fact that the producer obtains the raw and other materials and equipment that he needs in unimpeded fashion;

—the reform of the price-formation system on principles of and with a regard for actual expenditures for the production of goods and items;

—the restructuring of material and technical supply with the rejection of strict centralized distribution in favor of wholesale-market operations;

—the formation of conditions where financing is linked with highly efficient production, credit facilitates growth in profits, and monetary circulation is free of painful inflationary processes and is expanded in markets that are highly saturated with goods and services;

—and, finally, improvement of the organizational structures of management to facilitate rather than impede the circulation of waves of "low-level" enterprise and initiative.

To the extent that the reforms and the affirmation of an integral system of economic management are confirmed step by step in our country and its boundaries are gradually widened, with their effect on foreign-economic collaboration, our foreign institutions and their executives will have to react to the political aspects of it with enhanced sensitivity.

The economic aspect of the matter is the most important one for us today. And a hierarchy of values, a system of priorities that should guide us in this work, is essential to us here.

First and foremost, they are the economic interests of our own country.

Next, the interests of the socialist community, the socialist countries and the socialist world.

Finally, the interests of the country you are in.

The constituent elements of this "triad" are interconnected, and dividing lines between them are made only for the purpose of practical analysis. They can scarcely be divided in life.

I feel it is essential to make one fundamental proviso. The question of weighing everything on the "money scale" does not arise and should not arise. Economics do not exist outside of politics—foreign or domestic. The choice of this or that economic solution in all countries, the more so in the socialist countries, is defined by social goals. It is defined in precisely the same way in foreign-policy goals. The question is how to consider these goals and know precisely how much a given specific version costs.

It is in no way necessary to proceed from the fact that relations with friends must be of a loss-producing nature. With the proper arrangement of affairs, they should also be based on economic accountability and self-support [samookupayemost]. But it is also understandable that a certain portion of our foreign-economic activity will be, so to speak, "subsidized," but just a certain portion.

In its day to day operations, comrades, the whole diplomatic apparatus cannot for a minute lose sight of the national-economic interests of the country and should

constantly remember that the most important function of our foreign policy is to create the optimal conditions for the economic and social development of our country.

The processes transpiring abroad are especially noticeable to us, and shortcomings and omissions in our work are evident. Are we making full use of this potential? Are we illuminating our network of foreign missions precisely, specifically, competently and, most important, objectively about the events and processes that are transpiring in the world economy? Can we consider the "early-warning" and forecasting system to be fine-tuned? It seems that we cannot be fully satisfied here.

One must look far ahead in economics to be ready to take timely steps to protect our national economy from losses and serious upheavals. And the embassy is called upon to play the role of forward patrol that follows everything new in the realm of scientific and technical progress, everything that could be of interest to the national economy, not only now, but in the future as well.

We of course give priority in foreign-economic work and foreign-trade ties to the CEMA countries. A tight knot has formed here that we facilitated to no small extent at one time. There is a saying that "the people are guilty and the country answers for it." This is also the issue of the quite heavy legacy that has passed down to us. If someone in the past was guilty of deformations in the economic collaboration with the CEMA countries, then it is we that must answer for it and set matters right.

The specific nature of this matter is that three tasks in the economic relations with the fraternal countries must be resolved simultaneously and immediately: be occupied with current problems, develop prospects for collaboration for 15-20 years and implement the transition of interaction with them in the realm of economics, science and technology onto the rails of intensification while incorporating new forms that meet the requirements of it.

The transition to this new stage cannot be simplified. It will be a very complex and, I would say, painful process that must be considered in conjunction with the specific conditions.

It must be stated directly that Soviet ambassadors on the spot have in the past not always looked carefully into the work of our specialists—the designers and planners—and have not monitored them. As a result of this, decisions have frequently been made based on formalistic reports by directive organs regarding participation in creating facilities that were basically without prospects from an economic point of view.

The enormous scope of the impending changes in collaboration with the CEMA countries requires nonstandard approaches where a healthy climate in the mutual relations between Soviet foreign representatives does not play the smallest role.

I would to say a few words about the new forms of economic interaction with the CEMA countries. I have in mind direct ties, the creation of joint enterprises, international collectives etc. New and promising sprouts are appearing. The June Plenum and the Supreme Soviet emphasized their important role in expanding and deepening the integrated base of the community through the active inclusion of enterprises, associations and planning and other organizations in it. A period of time that is both not great and yet not small has already passed since the incorporation of the new forms. And the results? One can speak only of the most modest of positive changes so far. In Bulgaria, for example, we visited a prototype of, so to speak, a good enterprise—the joint Bulgarian-Soviet Interprogramma Scientific Research Institute. It has already been in existence for ten years, and they have done a few things, as I said, not a little.

Some things have been done in Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia, where our embassies are displaying persistence, but even there our comrades are complaining of a multitude of bureaucratic obstacles.

The problem of reinforcing the economic foundation of our relations with Western countries is acute for us as before. The interests of the national economy require a harmonious system of large-scale long-term collaboration with these states.

The June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee once more directed our attention to ties with firms in capitalist countries. The State Enterprise Law specially mentions the possibility of joint activity with Western companies. These are not just phrases, we must act here. The discussion concerns a form of foreign-economic ties with the West that is fundamentally new and promising for us.

We do not even notice some of what has been accumulated over past years. Very interesting experience has been accumulated in the economic collaboration with Great Britain that has taken shape over decades, and moreover without any particular state intervention and based on principles of cooperation. There is much in this experience that is interesting and could be put to use.

More than 250 proposals have already been received over a comparatively short time from firms in West Germany, Finland, Japan, Italy, the United States, Great Britain, France and other countries.

We are not striving for quantity here. We want to create at first just a small number of such enterprises that function well. This is very important. No small effort in preparing the technical and economic substantiation, calculating economic profitability, uncovering sources of supply and markets for selling and breaking through bureaucratic barriers on the way are required for this. Our embassies should devote most serious attention to this issue.

I cannot fail to mention that our work on global problems—the creation of a new and just economic order and the foundations of economic security—is still at the zero point.

We must obviously think seriously about how to set up harmonious contacts with science. There is another aspect to this as well. In the past, our missions did not trace a great deal of what was happening in foreign science. As a result, we have overlooked structural shifts in the economies of the developed—and not just the developed—industrial countries, major breakthroughs in technologies in very important areas of the scientific and technical revolution as well as our own lag in these areas.

Serious analytical information about how issues of export and import control are resolved in practice in this or that country, how the state stimulates its exports, how the foreign-currency control mechanism operates etc. would be very useful to us.

Many countries have long made use of cooperation, direct ties and and combined firms. There is both positive and negative experience. Timely prompting from ambassadors could save us from mistakes, miscalculations and incorrect decisions.

It is also necessary to prepare oneself for the fact that the transition to economic methods in collaboration will also provoke material changes in our trade patterns.

In summing up the results of this series of tasks, I would like to emphasize in particular that we can in no way permit economic restructuring to outstrip the understanding of this process in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or restructuring in the ministry to lag the changes occurring in society.

The leaders of the subdivisions in the central apparatus and the foreign missions along with all diplomatic colleagues should be aware of the fact that the party and the state, in allocating considerable funds for the conduct of foreign policy, expect that the political solution of important international problems will have great economic impact, have a favorable effect on the development of the national economy and free up the material, labor and financial resources that are so essential to the solution of domestic economic and social problems, and they are expecting a real economic return from the work of the ministry.

Such is the behest of the times, and the collective of the ministry should rise to the occasion at this intensive and deciding moment in the history of our state and our society.

I would like to conclude much speech by emphasizing the following.

The whole set of economic reforms is radically altering the nature of economic activity abroad. We must be ready for this and fundamentally restructure.

The reforms are entering a most difficult stage—the stage of practical matters. We await from you as many more practical proposals as possible along with a practical contribution to implementing the resolutions of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Further on the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Session

Leaders Speak 29 Oct

LD292315 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 29 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The 6th session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation started its proceedings in the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow today. Deputies and guests greeted with applause comrades Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Ligachev, Nikonov, Ryzhkov, Slyunkov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Talyzin, Yazov, Biryukova, Dobrynin, Lukyanov, Razumovskiy, and Kapitonov.

The session was opened by Deputy Gribachev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. Those present honored the memory of (Deputy Chekasin) who died in the period between sessions. Reports on the republic's plan and budget for next year and the passing of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees were submitted for examination and discussion by deputies. The agenda and order of business for the session were passed unanimously. A report on the state plan for the republic's economic and social development for 1988 and on the progress of fulfillment of the plan in 1987 was delivered by Deputy Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republican Gosplan. Noting that the present session was taking place on the eve of a notable event—the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution—he went on to say:

[Begin Maslennikov recording] The October 1987 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee stressed that the forthcoming year would be decisive as far as meeting the targets of the 12th 5-Year Plan is concerned, in a situation in which a large-scale restructuring is taking place at all levels of production and management, and that it would be one of the important stages in the implementation of the strategy for the development of the country, which the Central Committee and its Politburo are pursuing with such consistency. The working people of the RSFSR are lending their approval and support to the party's policy of developing economic potential and of comprehensively strengthening the might of the Soviet state. The restructuring taking place in the country is exerting a growing influence on the republic's economy. The results of the fulfillment of the state plan targets for the RSFSR's economic and social

development in the period of 1987 that has elapsed testify to positive improvements in all spheres of the national economy. The indices of the plan for 1988, the rapporteur continued, strengthen the orientation toward the priority resolution of social aims and tasks. The average monthly pay of blue and white collar workers will increase to R219, while collective farmers' remuneration will increase to R185. Payments and benefits for the republic's population from social consumption funds will total over R100 billion, which is R687 on a per capita basis. It is also intended to continue strengthening the material and technical base of the agro-industrial complex of the non-Chernozem zone and to carry out the technical retooling and modernization of industry in the Urals and the European regions of the republic.

In conclusion, Comrade Maslennikov said:

[Begin Maslennikov recording] Today the economy is a shock front of restructuring. The working people of the RSFSR are, with their practical efforts, supporting the strategic course of the CPSU toward the radical reform of economic management, they have actively joined in its implementation, and they are mastering economic management methods in conditions of full financial autonomy, democratization, and broad glasnost. [applause] [end recording]

The floor was given to RSFSR Finance Minister Deputy Bobrovnikov, for a report on the republic's state budget for 1988 and the fulfillment of the budget for 1986. Deputy Koptyug, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Siberian branch of the academy, then took the rostrum. In its structure and indices, he noted, the plan for the republic's economic and social development for next year has been compiled in line with the new approaches to the planning system. It is a considerable step on the road to switching to economically efficient methods of management and the intensification of the national economy. It means a renunciation of the high expenditure and gross numbers principles.

The draft RSFSR plan and budget for 1988, Deputy Lomonosov, deputy chairman of the AUCCTU, said in his speech, were drawn up with the most direct involvement of the AUCCTU and industrial and territorial trade union bodies. They are in line with the strategic line of the 27th CPSU Congress aimed at the fundamental restructuring of the way the economy is managed and with the tasks of social policy, the focus of which is the working man and his interests.

Then at the session a question from deputies was read out for the RSFSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, which had not adopted the requisite measures to fulfill recommendations of standing commissions regarding the produciton of children's foodstuffs. Demand for them is being met to the tune of 45-60%. It was decided to include on the agenda the question from the deputies of the republican Supreme Soviet and to consider it at the end of the session. At this moment deputies are continuing their work at separate sessions of standing commissions of the Supreme Soviet.

2d Day Session Held

LD301020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Today is the 2d day of the RSFSR Supreme Sovietsession in the Kremlin. Deputies welcomed with applause Comrades Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Ligachev, Nikonov, Ryzhkov, Slyunkov, Chebrikov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Talyzin, Biryukova, Dobrynin, Lukyanov, Razumovskiy, and Kapitonov.

Deputy Cherepanov, chairman of the Plan and Budget Commission, delivered a joint report by the Plan and Budget Commission and other standing commissions on the republican plan and budget. He described the new procedure governing the work of the standing commissions. For the first time their additional sessions were held not before but during the session. This made it possible to increase considerably the number of deputies participating in the discussion on the documents. They were given a good opportunity to carry out a more in-depth and detailed examination of the plan and budget and the key questions of the economic and social spheres.

The Republic's plan and budget for the next year continued to be debated following the joint report. The deputies who spoke during the debates—Fateyev, second secretary of the Leningrad Obkom; (Kuprichov), lathe operator at the Kirov engineering works in [word indistinct]; Pushkarev, chairman of Pskov Oblispolkom; (Goranina), deputy chief doctor of Moscow Polyclinic No. 98; and Podolskiy, first secretary of Tambov Obkom—noted that next years plan and budget are aimed at attaining high final results in production, increasing the people's prosperity, and fulfilling the plan tasks of the 5-year plan.

Proposing that the plan and budget be approved, the speakers noted that together with the positive trends in the development of the republican economy there are also quite a few unresolved problems. The session continues its work.

Today the deputies are to adopt the RSFSR laws on the state plan for the economic and social development of the Republic and its budget.

Commission Meetings Highlighted

LD300150 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] This afternoon the deputies at the RSFSR Supreme Soviet session continued discussion of the reports on the plan and budget of the Russian Federation for 1988.

Discussion of the reports mainly took place in separate sessions of the permanent commissions of the republic's Supreme Soviet, the first time this proceedure has been followed. Leaders and specialists from ministries and departments are taking part in this work with the deputies in the RSFSR House of Soviets.

More deputies than usual managed to speak in the debates; more opinions, recommendations and proposals were taken into account. Here are some of them. [Video shows people assembled in a large room identified in caption as a "joint session of the commissions on science and technology, public education and culture and youth affairs"] The deputies noted that the tasks for next year are to find the factors that are putting the brakes on new projects and to change the mechanism for interaction between science and production. Work on democratizing general, secondary, and vocational education must raise the standard of training of young workers. Higher education establishments will solve questions of the integration of education. It is necessary to train students on the basis of the experience of teachers who are innovators.

[Video switches to shots of another assembly hall, identified from screen caption as "joint session of the commissions on energy, construction and the construction materials industry, and housing and municipal services"] New principles of management are being consolidated. Deputies proposed an increase in the use of nontraditional sources of energy. The housing and municipal services sector has a keen need for new, highly productive machines and mechanism; and these must be developed. It is necessary to increase sharply the volume of construction done by the direct-labor method and to eliminate unprofitable enterprises and organizations in the republic by the end of next year.

[Video cuts to general scenes in a hall, identified by caption as a "joint session of the commissions on industry, consumer goods, and services for the population"] The commissions focused attention on issues which have remained sensitive points year after year, for example, sluggishness and shortcomings in implementing the comprehensive program for goods and services. This has led to the lack of consumer goods negatively effecting the planned turnover of goods. As a result, the cash plan has been ruined.

[Video switches to another hall, identified by caption as a "joint session of the commissions on health, social security and sport, women's labor and life, and motherhood and children"] Deputies noted that it is necessary next year to expand chargeable services in health and physical culture establishments. There are many weak spots in work on social development, both in individual labor collectives and in whole regions of the republic.

[Video switches to another hall, identified by caption as a "session of the Commission on the Agro-Industrial Complex"] Examining the problems of the agroindustrial complex, deputies stressed that in a number of oblasts and autonomous republics of Russia, little is being done with regard to the population feeding themselves. The plans for supplies of meat to the republic and the whole country are not being fulfilled. Storage and processing of agricultural produce remain, as before, the most important tasks next year.

[Video cuts to another gathering, identified by caption as a "session of the Commission on Transport and Communications"] Deputies devoted much attention to the problems of improving road and rail transport in the winter period. This year's experience was taken into account. Municipal mass transport must be developed across the whole republic, the deputies noted. The work of communications enterprises must be reviewed, for they will be gaining virtually complete financial autonomy. It is necessary to eliminate many chronic shortcomings in the work of the postal and telephone systems, especially in rural locations.

[Video switches to another assembly, identified by caption as a "session of the Commission on Protection of Nature and Rational Use of Natural Resources"] Special checks on nature protection, land recultivation, forestry restoration, and maintenance of the republic's reservoirs—these issues are closely linked to the problem of rational use of natural resources, the deputies noted. A proposal was submitted to establish a new nature reserve in the republic.

[Video switches to a hall, identified by caption as "the concluding session of the Plan and Budget Commission"] To sum up the results of the branch commissions: The deputies confirmed proposals, recommendations, and amendments to the plan and budget for 1988, as well as the draft conclusion and joint report of the plan and budget commissions and other commissions. It can already be noted that the commissions have found an opportunity to direct additional resources which have been found toward the provision of amenities in towns, rayon centers, and workers settlements, and also toward capital repairs to hospitals, polyclinics, kindergartens, and boarding schools.

The session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet will continue its work tomorrow.

TASS Reports Issues

LD301243 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 30 TASS—The plan for the economic and social development of the Russian Federation next year provides for heavier spending on social welfare programs than in any other year in the history of the largest soviet constituent republic.

The fact has been stressed by delegates to its Supreme Soviet, who have been discussing the document for the second day at the republican parliament's session in the Kremlin.

The increased emphasis on social aspects is indicated, among other things, by the fact that the average monthly pay of workers by hand and by brain [as received] is to climb ten percent and that appropriations on social amenities are to grow by 1.3 billion roubles.

A total of 15 percent more funds than this year are to be set aside to develop health services which are provided for free in Russia as well as in the other Soviet republics.

The boost means that the network of hospitals and polyclinics will extended, food allowances for in-patients raised, and subsidies for medicines prescribed for pensioners and the disabled expanded as well. A phased plan to increase pay for doctors and other medical personnel will continue being implemented.

Besides, deputies paid much attention to the need to develop the education system which is currently being reformed. It was suggested raising spending to provide more and better facilities for general education schools and make them geared more closely to practical needs by 14.6 percent.

While overall expenditures are to rise 6.6 percent, outlays on education, culture, health services and sports are to go up 10.6 percent.

At the same time deputies stressed that higher living standards will turn on the performance of worker collectives. In conditions where enterprises are switching over to the pay-your-own-way system, the size of their social welfare funds is becoming directly dependent on their profitability.

Government subsidies to loss-making enterprises next year will be slashed dramatically.

Leaders' Addresses to Supreme Soviet Session

Uzbek Premier Kadyrov

PM301019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 3

[Abbreviated version of speech by Deputy G.Kh. Kadyrov of Bulungurskiy Electoral Okrug, Samarkand Oblast, (chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers) delivered at 19 October evening session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! A special feature of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the country's State Budget for 1988 currently under discussion is that they are politically and economically oriented toward encompassing key economic problems and ensuring the accelerated socioeconomic development of all the country's national economic sectors and regions.

Considering the plan for the economic and social development of the Uzbek SSR for 1988 from this standpoint, I would like to note the following. It has been drawn up in the context of the more intensive nature of the current 5-year plan, and the growth rates of the main technical and economic indicators are above the average for the previous 2 years. Its social thrust is also a characteristic feature: The construction of housing and sociocultural projects is to be increased. As far as the agro-industrial complex is concerned, emphasis is placed on land reclamation, introducing scientifically substantiated crop rotation in the cotton growing sphere, and thereby increasing the yield per hectare. The plan also provides for enhancing the use of production and scientific potential. Return on capital is beginning to increase for the first time in many years. We plan to involve 300,000 members of the able-bodied population in social production.

In addition to the problems that we have managed to solve in the economic and social development plan for 1988, there are also a considerable number of unsolved problems. In conditions where full economic accountability, self-financing, and self-capitalization serve as the basis for the functioning of the economy, our republic has found itself in a difficult position. The industrial structure requires serious restructuring. We intend to thoroughly study the development of the national economy's processing sectors and are drawing up a major program in this area. In addition, we are conducting purposeful work to increase the production of consumer goods and develop the services sphere.

The situation with regard to the development of the republic's machine building sector is not good at present. The planned rate of production growth and renewal of existing potential is considerably below the all-union level. This primarily applies to the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building. We ask the USSR Gosplan and union ministries and departments to make provision for increasing the production of agricultural machinery, because the level of mechanization in agriculture is still very low: Hundreds of thousands of people are diverted to pick cotton and other crops. Moreover, the capacities for the accelerated development of consumer goods production must be created.

A program for the economic development of the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan through the year 2010, a concept for the country's development through 2005, and the new, 13th 5-Year Plan are now being formulated, targets for the development of the material base and the siting of productive forces are being mapped out, and the basic proportions for national economic sectors across the country and in each region individually are being established. In our opinion, the planning organs must work more actively on more rapidly developing and setting normatives which could be firmly relied on when compiling long-term and 5-year plans and when determining state orders and normative payments from profit or revenue.

I must report that the harvesting and procurement ofthe republic's cotton crop is taking place under difficult conditions this year. Bad weather delayed the ripening of the cotton and so large-scale harvesting of the crop began 10-15 days later than usual. Vigorous measures are now being taken to speed up harvest work. The republic's working people are doing everything possible to ensure that all the cotton grown is harvested.

There have been some positive improvements with regard to solving the food problem. Purchases of livestock, poultry, milk, and eggs have increased in the last 2 years. The annual plan for grain and vegetable sales to the state will be fulfilled. More than 1 million tonnes of fruit and vegetables have already been delivered to all-union stocks.

This year the republic has found itself in a difficult position with regard to supplying construction organizations with timber. Only 80 percent of requirements have been met. The commissioning of housing and sociocultural projects is threatened with disruption.

For a number of years the financial situation in Uzbekistan was unfavorable. Indebtedness on State Bank loans and suppliers' accounts has been reduced in the last 2 years thanks to vigorous efforts. But we realize that a great deal of work has still to be done to produce financial recovery in the national economy, eliminate the gap between income and expenditure, reduce output prime costs as far as possible, and increase profitability in every sector of the economy.

Another important problem is that of ensuring stable energy supplies to the national economy and creating a reliable basis for further accelerating the development of the republic's productive forces. The organizational and technical measures approved by the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the republic provide for the commissioning of the 800,000-kilowatt first unit at the Talimardzhan GRES in 1989. Work at the construction site is seriously behind schedule, however. We ask the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification to join us in carrying out a special survey of the progress of work at this installation and determining measures to ensure that it is commissioned on time.

I propose ratification of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the 1988 budget submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers as supplemented and amended by the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' standing commissions. (Applause).

RSFSR Deputy Premier Gorshkov

PM291351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 2

[Abbreviated version of speech by Deputy L.A. Gorshkov of Prokopyevskiy Electoral Okrug, Kemerovo Oblast, (deputy chairman ofthe RSFSR Council of Ministers), delivered at 19 October evening session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Comrade deputies!

Restructuring is increasingly penetrating all spheres of society's life—material, social and spiritual. The process of renewal is also developing intensively in the RSFSR. Almost all branches of the republic's national economy have markedly increased their work. Over the past 9 months industry has assumed a momentum in excess of the annual average. Changes for the better are occurring in the agro-industrial complex. Stock raising output production volumes have increased. Under the difficult weather conditions more feed for livestock has been prepared than last year. The scale of housing construction has increased. Positive changes in the production of consumer goods have appeared and the range of services to the population is growing.

The atmosphere of public enthusiasm and the masses' growing political and labor activity is having a positive influence on the competitive struggle to fulfill the plan in the 2d year of the 5-year plan—the year of the 70th anniversary of Great October. It is not easy to solve this most important task, above all because a genuine breakthrough has still not occurred in our economy, despite the positive changes which have taken place.

As before the persisting orientation of production toward gross output indicators is having an adverse effect on the end results of economic management. Every sixth industrial and agricultural enterprise in the republic still works at a loss. Every third breaks contract commitments for deliveries. The great losses in output in the agro-industrial complex during harvesting, storage and processing, as the recent conference at CPSU Central Committee noted, are a real scourge to the economy. Targets for commissioning fixed capital are not being fulfilled. There is still an extremely tense situation in the sphere of commodity turnover.

By solving current operational tasks we create the necessary prerequisites for implementing new, more intensive, and broader plans for socioeconomic development. The draft plan for 1988 put forward for discussion at the present USSR Supreme Soviet session is just such a plan.

At the same time I would like to express certain considerations concerning these documents' reflection of vital problems in the development of the RSFSR's economy. Above all, it is thought essential to provide for additional measures to strengthen the material and technical base of the construction organizations of the all-union ministries implementing priority regional programs in Siberia, in the Far East, the non-Chernozem, and the Baykal-Amur Railroad zone. Weakness in the construction industry in the east is seriously delaying the solution of both production and social tasks.

We would also deem it expedient to examine the issue of the balance between the resources allotted to the needs of the republic's housing and municipal services economy and its normative requirements. This question is dictated by the frankly critical state of this sector directly

connected with the vital interests of millions and millions of people. For 1988 only 50-60% of the required pipes, cable output, pumps, sanitary engineering goods, and locks and catches are to be allotted for repair and operational purposes.

I must mention our republic's acute problem in highway construction. At the present time 55% of the republic's highway network does not have finished surfaces, and 20% of the total length of highways consists of dirt roads. A plan to solve this problem has been worked out by the RSFSR Council of Ministers, in particular, for the construction and modernization of the main highways on RSFSR territory through the year 2000. Its successful implementation under the new economic management conditions is impossible without making the relevant changes to the existing procedure for financing the construction, repair, and maintainance of these highways.

And one more thing. We have before us the large-scale national economic task of converting motor vehicle transport to natural and liquified petroleum gas, which promises great economic effect and, no less important, will also permit a substantial improvement in the ecological situation in our cities. But the Ministry of the Gas Industry and the all-union construction ministries are regularly failing to fulfill plans to introduce gas stations and to this day the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy has not created the capacity to produce the necessary number of cylinders for liquified gas. I think that it is time for the ministries mentioned to radically revise their attitude to the gasification of motor vehicle transport.

Comrade deputies! In discussing the draft plan for 1988 the Soviet of the Union Commission for Power Generation asked me to inform you that the Ministry of Power and Electrification and the Ministry of Nuclear Power Generation and other ministries are systematically wrecking the implementation of generating capacities. Thus, in the RSFSR alone only 2.6 million kilowatts of generating capacity, that is 26% of the plan, was commissioned for the first 9 months of the current year, as against 9.8 million kilowatts in the annual plan. And only 48% of last year's plan has been fulfilled. This is aggravating the already strained situation in the power supply of the republic's national economy.

An indispensable condition for fulfilling next year's plan is the introduction of the new economic mechanism. The RSFSR Council of Ministers is performing the necessary work in this direction. Paramount attention is being given to elaborating a package of measures directed at the financial normalization of the republic's national economy. It should serve as a stable basis for all work to switch the economy to a footing of full economic accountability, self-financing, and self-recoupment.

Comrade deputies! The coming year of 1988 will be decisive and epoch-making in the development of this process. The republic's soviet and economic organs see it as their supreme duty to unite the enthusiasm and creativity of the masses with the new economic thinking, and a high level of organization, responsibility, and precision in work. The time demands this of us. (Applause.)

Kazakh Premier Nazarbayev

PM291545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 3

[Abbreviated version of speech by Deputy N.A. Nazarbayev of Petropavlovsk City Electoral Okrug, North Kazakhstan Oblast,(chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers) delivered at 20 October morning session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! The present session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is taking place at an especially crucial period in our country's history. Relying on the people's will, social optimism, and creative potential, the party's innovative policy has opened up the way for democracy and glasnost and has created a new ethical and moral and political atmosphere in Soviet society.

Within the framework of the country's single economic complex, Kazakhstan is indefatigably building up its production potential. Today the main stress in the activity of soviet and economic organs and the republic's government has been placed on the priority development of the social sphere, where problems for a long time arose more quickly than they were solved. Local organs' interest and responsibility in fulfilling the Food Program has been boosted.

The republic's labor collectives have broadly tackled the implementation of one of the main tasks—housing construction. The "Housing-91" program for the first time aims to accelerate the movement of families up the housing list rather than merely produce square meters of housing. We want to overfulfill the plan for commissioning housing by approximately one-third in 5 years.

A breakthrough has also been planned in the sphere of consumer services. Progressive forms of trade are being introduced more actively and the quality and range of consumer and paid services have increased.

Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee Politburo's examination of the state of the international and patriotic education of the republic's working people orients us toward seeking new, nonstandard approaches, forms, and methods in developing relations between nations. Everything is being done today to improve the ideological and moral and labor education of working people, especially young people, and ensure conditions for creative labor and the spiritual growth of all nations and nationalities inhabiting Soviet Kazakhstan.

Comrades! In accordance with the directives of the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee January and June (1987) Plenums, systematic work has been

organized to improve the structure of economic management. Excesses and distortions in the management system also occur in our republic. For the last 10 years the management apparatus in the republic's ministries, departments, enterprises, and services has grown by more 20 percent. A large army of specialists with diplomas has been engaged in gathering various information and reports and generating paperwork. Under the new conditions such a situation is intolerable and we have planned concrete steps in this sphere.

In the course of restructuring the role of the soviets of people's deputies grows immeasurably. They are totally responsible for the comprehensive development of their regions and all spheres of the population's life. However, the union organs have still not defined the procedure for organizing oblispolkoms' main production and economic administrations. The resolutions adopted have expounded the soviets' duties comprehensively but have given an unclear idea of their rights. When it comes to influence on negligent leaders, then trade unions and People's Control Committees have more than Soviet power has at local level.

The union ministries are reshaping enterprises' plans—mainly reducing them—without coordination with local organs, including the republic's Council of Ministers. This all seriously troubles us and jeopardizes the effectiveness of the new conditions.

Local soviets' complete power is still being acutely supplanted. The prevailing administrative edict style has turned certain ispolkoms into automatic executors of commands from above or into something like party committee sectorial departments. And those having their own opinion have been deemed unsuitable. Therefore there has been a reduction in the number of enterprising workers. This has become a problem today. Departmental lack of coordination and the diktat of ministries and departments also facilitate this supplanting.

Ecological problems have also loudly proclaimed their existence in the region. Thus questions of erecting a protective dam to prevent pollution of the Caspian by extracted oil have not been resolved, although this is a unique zone for the breeding and spawning of the country's sturgeon.

For the umpteenth time it is necessary to talk about the serious extent of nature pollution by discharges of ash and gases from the first power station in the Ekibastuz cascade. Yet there are to be four of them there. At the moment the Ministry of Power and Electrification is not taking effective measures and is not reacting to the demands of local soviets. In short, the time has come to provide a clearer legislative definition of ispolkoms' rights and actually boost their role as supreme organ of power in the territory and also their relations with ministries and enterprises in view of the increase in their responsibility for the territory and their coordinating role under the new conditions. It is necessary to entrust them with all questions regarding the work of enterprises, including the final resolution of questions not only of training but also of nominating and releasing leading economic cadres irrespective of their departmental subordination.

Comrade Deputies! The draft plans for social and economic development and the country's budget for 1988 presented at the session fully correspond with the interests of Soviet society and the people. Intensifying restructuring in all spheres, the working people of Kazakhstan will greet the 70th jubilee of October with worthy deeds and will make their weighty contribution to the successful fulfillment of the intensive plans for 1988, the year of the 19th All-Union Party Conference. (Applause).

Khabarovsk Kray Secretary Chernyy

PM301055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 3

[Abbreviated version of speech by Deputy A.K. Chernyy of Khabarovsk Rural Electoral Okrug, Khabarovsk Kray, (first secretary of the Khabarovsk Kraykom), delivered at 20 October morning session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Comrade deputies!

Anxious to respond with practical deeds to the party's concern for the people of the Far East, the kray's working people are actively joining in the solution of current national economic tasks.

But, despite certain positive changes, on the whole we are not satisfied with the progress of restructuring in the kray's economy, and with how the organizational and political work in the kray party organization is being restructured. The production potential created is still being used far from fully. Work to increase production efficiency, to make rational use of resources, to raise profitability, and to reduce loss is still not being implemented properly at enterprises. The level of utilization of the existing capacities and the machine shift coefficient is increasing extremely slowly. According to the 9-month results almost every third enterprise in industry has not fulfilled delivery contracts and every third has exceeded the planed prime cost.

The sharply deteriorated discipline in intersector deliveries is a significant reason for this position. In this connection we share the critical remarks leveled against the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, and a number of ministries in the budget and planning commission's coreport and in the speeches delivered by AUCCTU Chairman Comrade Shalayev and other deputies.

At the same time we also see seriouis omissions in our work in the fact that there have still been no fundamental changes in the kray's economy in saving resources and ensuring the steady work of each labor collective on this

basis. The state of affairs in capital construction particularly worries us. There are also essential shortcomings in the work of the agro-industrial complex. There was a considerable shortfall in deliveries of vegetables and potatoes, largely because of the unfavorable weather conditions this year. The plan to provide consumer services to the population was underfulfilled.

As has already been said, for us, the people of the Far East, 1988 is the year for beginning the practical implementation of the tasks of the long-term state program. And therefore it is very important from the first year of its implementation not to allow its revision or any postponements in achieving the established targets. Yet during the coordination of the draft national economic plan for 1988 it was revealed that a number of ministries, including the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Construction in the Eastern Regions of the USSR, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and also the RSFSR Gosplan, are deferring certain important plan indicators until next year, which does not accord with the demands of the long-term program. In addition to this, up to 60 percent of the entire volume of work on the construction of projects in the social sphere to be undertaken in the 12th 5-Year Plan is relegated to the last 2 years.

We consider this practice to be intolerable, for it predetermines disruption to the planned program in the very first years of its implementation.

In our opinion, the implementation of the large-scale program for the accelerated development of production forces in an extensive area of the country demands new approaches and an immeasurably higher standard of organization of capital construction at all its stages—from planning to the commissioning of projects. And above all the adoption of concrete decisions to create stable highly-qualified collectives of construction workers.

Of course, the main avenue in solving this problem is the comprehensive mechanization and industrialization of construction work, a decisive improvement in the organization of construction, and increased labor productivity.

But at the same time we believe that for the successful implementation of the capital construction plans envisaged by the long-term program, additional measures of material interest should be stipulated for construction workers, possibly by analogy with those which were adopted for the Baykal-amur Railroad construction workers.

And one more thing. The Far Eastern economic region is of particular importance in the USSR's foreign economic ties with the countries in the Asian-Pacific region. Today 21 percent of the USSR's exports of round timber, about 30 percent of fish, and also a significant amount of paper pulp, lumber and other goods are ensured by Far Eastern deliveries. Nonetheless the Far East's contribution to the country's export potential can and must be considerably greater. To expand export ties we would deem it expedient to grant individual Far Eastern associations the right of free access to the foreign market. In our opinion, the "Dalryba" Far Eastern Fish Industry Production Association and the "Dalesprom" are the best prepared for this. A measure of this kind would have particular significance now that, for example, the Far Eastern forestry complex is faced with the particularly acute problem of fundamentally changing its structure allowing the solution of the long urgent problem of the comprehensive utilization of timber resources through their thorough processing.

Comrade deputies! The working people of Khabarovsk Kray will do everything possible to ensure the steady accelerated development of the kray's production forces, will make haste to solve the problems which have accumulated, and will sharply increase their contribution to the country's economic potential. (Applause.)

Internal Forces Chief on Hijack Attempt

PM300957 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Oct 87 Second Edition p 6

[Interview with Lieutenant General Yu.V. Shatalin, chief of internal forces, by M. Kashevnik and M. Merzabekov under the rubric "Interview With a Letter in Our Hands": "Grim Lesson"]

[Text] It is 1 month since the article "Blind Hijacking" was published, but responses to it are still coming in. The general tenor of the letters may be expressed in the sentence: How could such a thing happen? Our letter writers also put specific questions. And many of them are addressed directly to the command. We met with Lieutenant General Yu.V. Shatalin, chief of internal forces, and asked him to reply to *Sovetskaya Rossiya's* readers.

[Interviewers] Yuriy Vasilyevich, in virtually every letter people ask what measures have been taken following the attempted armed hijacking of an aircraft at Ufa Airport. Here, for example, V.P. Yelganinov and N.G. Voronova from Krasnoyarsk demand "punishment for all the guilty persons involved in that incident." Yu.S. Bobylev of Obninsk writes that "we do not even know what punishment has been meted out to the guilty persons whose negligence and slovenliness led to the crime."

[Shatalin] Quick and stern conclusions were drawn. The previous chief of internal forces was dismissed. The political directorate chief, the chief of staff, the cadre directorate chief, and other superior officers received severe punishments, and party proceedings were instituted against them. Many commanders and political workers were expelled from the party, dismissed from

their posts, and transferred to the reserve. No previous services were taken into consideration. A principled and, as you see, a very tough assessment was made.

And I am not at all afraid to publicize this fact, because I believe that it will be perceived correctly both by the internal forces personnel and by the public, which, as *Sovetskaya Rossiya's* mail shows, is following with close attention the processes taking place in army service.

We have realized that it is, of course, difficult to rectify the situation by means of punishments alone. The extraordinary occurrence in Ufa has prompted the adoption of an entire program aimed at sharply improving educational work, enhancing vigilance, and raising the standard of combat and political training. We have drawn up and are implementing a plan of measures connected with cadre selection and legal propaganda. These questions were examined at a Military Council session held on the spot, exercises have been conducted, and the instructions governing the internal forces' actions at airports have been radically altered. On the other hand, having strengthened company-level components in a number of subunits, the ministry and our directorate have also taken trouble to improve officers' working and living conditions.

The number of incidents in the internal forces has fallen 20 percent this year compared with last year.

[Interviewers] In our view, the thoughts expressed by N.A. Pilipets of Leningrad are very accurate: "It seems to me that the military commissariats which conduct the draft into the Army have formed a false opinion of the nature and the supposed simplicity of service in the internal forces. But it is difficult, and combat tasks are fulfilled by small details with weapons and live cartridges. Therefore higher demands must be made on the new intake into this category of troops."

Please comment on this letter. The questions raised by N.A. Pilipets are of concern to many other readers.

[Shatalin] The letter writer has noted everything correctly. There is a special regime in the internal forces—guard duty almost every other day. It is not hard to imagine what load the young guys sometimes bear. It would be very useful if the military commissariats realized this.

Otherwise it reaches the point of absurdity. Of the four bandits who intended to hijack an aircraft at Ufa Airport, three were drug addicts. Doctors had diagnosed them as such even before they were drafted. And the military commissariats which sent them off to serve did not know about that.

Incidentally, we are also to blame here. In this case we took virtually no part in selection, delegating it exclusively to the military commissariats. We now select draftees for the internal forces with great care locally jointly with MVD workers.

[Interviewers] "I was stung by the words in the article to the effect that Senior Lieutenant V. Salnikov was appointed the responsible officer in the company," N. Nitsuk writes from Amur Oblast. "The Armed Forces Regulations make no mention of daily detail persons who are appointed as 'responsible' officers. This is a flawed practice. And, according to the same regulations, the keys to the armory are kept by the company duty officer, not by the 'responsible' officer. Therefore the claim by the authors of the article that the officer unwittingly helped to arm the criminals is debatable." Other letter writers express the same opinion. How do things stand here?

[Shatalin] Indeed, the appointment of so-called responsible duty officers is a violation of the regulations. However, this was a very widespread practice in many subunits. It has now been stopped.

On the other hand, I would like to emphasize something. If an officer has been given an order, he is obliged to fulfill it as conscientiously as possible, without delegating anything to anyone else. He might not agree with this, but he is obliged to fulfill his duty. Sr Lt V. Salnikov was negligent toward his obligations. Of course, you cannot call him an accomplice of criminals, but it is also indisputable that his loss of vigilance and of his sense of responsibility—not even as an additional duty officer but as an officer who was in the company—made it easier for the criminals to gain access to weapons.

[Interviewers] In several letters readers ask the question: Why do the internal forces exist, what are their functions?

[Shatalin] They guard important installations and fulfill other service and combat tasks entrusted to the USSR MVD. As you see, the functions are multifaceted, and each one demands self-control, self-possession, courage, and nobility of servicemen.

The victor of a duel with a criminal armed with a submachinegun was Lieutenant Colonel M. Mamadayev, Senior Sergeant V. Khalikov protected people from a bandit's knife at the cost of his own life, and Private First Class V. Sivoraksha managed to take from a brutal criminal the grenade which he had raised above peaceful people with the pin removed. These servicemen have been awarded Orders of the Red Star, while Ensign A. Yevdokimov, who died heroically at his combat post and prevented a serious crime, has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner posthumously.

But the servicemen's service does not just involve chasing and grappling with criminals. Their characters mature and are tempered during difficult combat days, on sleepless guard duty, on patrol, and in matters which are, at first sight, ordinary and monotonous but which are necessary and responsible. Chief among them was and is readiness to go to people's assistance at the first call. This was the case, in particular, in Chernobyl, where

internal forces subunits were among the first to take the blow from the out-of-control atom. Even now many of them are continuing their selfless service in that region. Dozens of people have been awarded orders and medals for this.

Finally, we have a very important wish. The movie hire network is very poorly endowed with good pictures with an educational charge, particularly for servicemen. How many shallow movies we screen, and they are, moreover, not harmless. Nor does television always develop the theme of the modern Army in any depth. I believe that it is time the cinema and television heeded the social demand of the armed forces: Make more movies which could help to educate patriots. It is a pity to waste the rare hours of a soldier's leisure on unspiritual and frequently poor-quality movies... [Shatalin ends] We also talked with Colonel M.B. Muslukhov, Bashkir ASSR deputy minister of internal affairs, and Lieutenant Colonel R.Kh. Khalilov, chief of the political department: "The article 'Blind Hijacking' made an objective analysis of the actions of internal affairs organs in the extreme situation which came about at Ufa Airport. Many employees of our ministry have been given state awards or been given incentives by order of the minister for their involvement in the operation to prevent the aircraft hijacking. But if we are completely objective, we have to admit that our services lacked operational efficiency and mobility precisely during the interval between the report of the bandits' intentions and the seizure of the aircraft. As a result, precious time was lost, which would have sufficed to take measures to prevent the crime.

"The Bashkir ASSR MVD Collegium was extremely self-criticial in assessing the events of that night. We have outlined and are taking measures to enhance vigilance, to develop high readiness for extreme situations, to ensure coordinated actions by the various services and the moral and psychological state of personnel, and to improve technical means. It has come to light, for example, that the airport did not have reliable telephone and radio communications with the city. This deficiency has been eliminated. The struggle against drug addiction has assumed a more assertive nature. Some 13 percent more crimes associated with drug addiction were brought to light during the first 9 months of this year than in the corresponding period last year. The Bashkir ASSR MVD has begun monitoring more strictly the involvement of city and rayon departments in selecting the contingent of draftees for service in the internal forces."

...Of course, it is impossible even in such a detailed interview to answer all the questions asked by readers. For, as one of our letter writers—Captain V. Cherezov of Moscow—wrote, the processes taking place in the Army are very complex and require in-depth study, and for the good of the cause and for the health of our armed forces we must seek within society itself and eradicate the causes which lead to crimes of this sort. And this, as you will understand, is a long-term task.

In conclusion we respond to the readers' request to report what recognition has been given to A.S. Yermolenko and Ya.s. Tikhanskiy, who were killed by the bandits during the aircraft hijacking. They have both been awarded "Badge of Honor" orders posthumously.

And the latest news. Again we speak of it in connection with questions of concern to letter writers. Yesterday the USSR Supreme Court Military Collegium upheld the sentence passed by the Volga Military District Military Tribunal, and the appeals were left unamended. S. Yagmurzhi has been sentenced to death by shooting. A. Konoval has been sentenced to 10 years and I. Fedotkin to 6 years' imprisonment in a strict-regime corrective labor colony. K. Ilyukovich has been sentenced to 2.5 years and F. Gubayev to 2 years' imprisonment. In accordance with Article 34 of the RSFSR Criminal Code, instead of inprisonment, Ilyukovich and Gubayev have been sent to a disciplinary battalion for the same periods.

Armenian Supreme Soviets Discuss Economy

PM300943 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 2

[Own correspondent S. Bablumyan dispatch: "Sessions of the Union Republics' Supreme Soviets—the Armenian SSR"]

[Text] The main topic of conversation at the 6th session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, was how the republic's economic and social sphere will develop next year and with what results it is approaching the end of this year.

The national income produced in the republic over the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan has increased by 7.3%. Precision machine building and, primarily, sectors determining scientific and technical progress—radio electronics and instrument making—are developing in industry at preferential rates. Since the beginning of the year 61 associations and enterprises have switched to complete economic accountability [khozraschet] and self-financing.

This seems good, but analysis of the work of these enterprises has shown that the transition to the new conditions of economic activity was not sufficiently prepared. The qualitative indicators for their activity are considerably inferior to the indicators at enterprises which have not switched to the progressive method.

A total of 23.5% of enterprises have not been able to meet their contractual obligations and have failed to deliver output worth more than R146 million. Despite the fact that throughout the republic as a whole the plan for commissioning housing has been overfulfilled, disruption has been permitted in precisly those cities where the housing problem is most acute—Abovyan, Dzhermuk, Sevan, and Oktemberyan.

The deputies discussed the 1988 Armenian SSR State Budget and the report on the implementation of the republic's 1986 State Budget. The session ratified Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees and adopted Armenian SSR laws and Supreme Soviet resolutions.

K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the work of the session.

Western Accounts of Jewish Society Refuted

LD282248 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 28 Oct 87

[Text] London October 28 TASS—Representatives of the Soviet public of the Jewish nationality touring Great Britain held a press conference at the USSR Embassy in London today. Local journalists were addressed by chief editor of *Sovietish Heimland* journal Aron Vergelis, writer Grigoriy Polenker, professor of history Grigoriy Bondarevskiy. They spoke about the life of citizens of the Jewish nationality in the Soviet Union and about their culture.

The participants in the press conference emphasized particularly that statements of the western press about the existence of the "Jewish question" in the Soviet Union are absolutely groundless. The Jews, just as citizens of other nationalities, have equal rights and obligations to the Soviet society, which is recorded in the laws of the USSR. They have excellent opportunities to preserve their historic heritage and to develop national culture. There are several people's Jewish theatres in the country, newspapers in the native language are brought out, works of classics and contemporary writers of Jewish literature are regularly brought out.

On Tuesday the speakers met British MPS, which they also mentioned at the press conference.

Ligachev Tours Moscow Oblast Cooperatives

PM301043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Go-ahead for Cooperatives!"]

[Text] Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has been familiarizing himself with the work of a number of cooperatives in the Moscow region.

Of the 657 cooperatives which have been set up in the oblast 183 produce consumer goods, 138 carry out the repair and construction of housing and the assembly of summer houses, 41 specialize in the repair and servicing of privately owned vehicles, 83 work in public catering, and 212 do other kinds of work.

In the first 9 months of this year cooperatives produced output and provided services to the population worth R4.7 million.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary visited the USSR Gossnab All-union Scientific Planning, Design, and Technological Institute of Secondary Resources in Mytishchi. There he viewed an exhibition of consumer goods produced by the oblast's cooperatives using secondary raw materials and industrial waste products and asked about the institute's current projects, the progress of developing and introducing technology, and the production of the necessary equipment.

At a cooperative public catering enterprise there was a detailed discussion with its members about the use in commodity circulation of additional production resources, primarily by purchasing surplus agricultural produce from kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and citizens' private subsidiary plots and from amateur horticulturalists and truck farmers.

In Kaliningrad Ye.K. Ligachev studied the work experience of the "Impuls" creative youth association, which has over 500 members. This association's main task is to educate young people on the basis of collective forms of labor and creativity. That task is being resolved in spheres such as science and production by involving young people in the development of promising technologies, the retooling of production, and the provision of various consumer services for the city's population. The association has undertaken to provide many consumer services free to invalids and participants in the Great Patriotic War.

The "Uyut" cooperative, which belongs to the Kaliningrad city consumer services association, performs small-scale services in the repair and maintenance of furniture and apartments and their interior decoration. The desire of the cooperative's collective to work individually with each customer and to provide nothing but high quality service was viewed positively.

The work of the "Ekspress" cooperative, created under the "Orbita-servis" technical center, has won the approval of the city's inhabitants. The cooperative repairs and services radio and television sets, mainly in the home.

During conversations with leaders of Moscow Oblast, Mytishchi and Kaliningrad cities, and cooperatives' workers the CPSU Central Committee secretary emphasized the importance of developing the cooperative movement and boosting the production of consumer goods for which there is increased demand among the population. In this context it was emphasized that it is necessary to ensure the strict observance of the principles established for the creation and activity of cooperative associations and the prevention of malpractices and violations of the law on the development of individual and cooperative labor activity by both local organs

and cooperative members. Party, soviet, and economic organs at local level must give the necessary assistance to cooperatives and comprehensively support people's efforts to make rational use of their free time and take part to the best of their ability in the production of consumer goods and services on a truly socialist cooperative basis.

Ye.K. Ligachev also had meetings and conversations with residents of Mytishchi and Kaliningrad during which there were discussions of questions of improving housing conditions and consumer, trade, medical, and cultural services, intensifying the campaign against drunkenness and illegal alcohol production, and strengthening discipline and order in production and on city streets.

Ye.K. Ligachev was accompanied on his visits to cooperatives and during discussions by V.K. Mesyats, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Obkom; L.F. Bobykin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department; and N.A. Stashenkov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Trade and Domestic Services Department.

Officials Cited for Chemical Plant Incident

PM291635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 87 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee has examined the question of the responsibility of leaders who permitted deadlines to be missed in the construction and commissioning of a complex of installations for the production of diphenylolpropane at the USSR Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production's "Khimprom" production association in Ufa.

A check carried out by the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee established that certain leading personnel of the USSR Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, and the USSR Ministry of Construction in the Urals and West Siberia Regions' Main Administration for Construction in the Bashkir ASSR [Glavbashkirstroy] showed an irresponsible attitude to the construction and assimilation of diphenylolpropane production facilities at the "Khimprom" production association in Ufa, which were being equipped entirely on the basis of imported equipment.

The deadline for the commissioning of the aforementioned complex of installations was not met, its construction took 82 months instead of 36 months as planned. Comrade A.I. Seleznev, director of the Ufa "Khimprom" production association, failed to resolve in a timely way questions pertaining to the funding and the provision of competent costing documentation and materials for the installations under construction. Comrade V.Ya. Gromakov, chief of the Glavbashkirstroy, failed to adopt the measures necessary to ensure the fulfillment of plans for construction and installation work on diphenylolpropane installations by organizations under his jurisdiction and tolerated the postponement of deadlines for their construction.

Despite the fact that construction work on the facility for the production of diphenylolpropane had not been entirely completed, the management of the Ufa "Khimprom" production association, embarking on the road of misrepresentation and deception and acting in violation of its contract with a foreign firm and without the agreement of its specialists, started up production on individual sections of the complex in December 1984 on a provisional basis, signed the document commissioning the production facility, and widely advertised this measure in the media as completing the construction of the important national economic project.

Comrade M.S. Bakirov, former chief of the USSR Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production's "Soyuzkhimzashchita" All-union Production Association, despite being aware of the crude violation of the regulations for the commissioning of diphenylolpropane production facilities, officially registered the commissioning in January 1985.

Subsequently leaders of the USSR Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production excluded these facilities from the statistical accounts as unfinished facilities where industrial output is not being produced.

Comrade A.G. Yushkin, director general of the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry's "Tekhmashinimport" all-union association failed to adopt measures within his sphere of competence to ensure supervision of the timely commissioning of the diphenylolpropane facility built under foreign license, put off—more than once—the solution of questions pertaining to deliveries of equipment and spare parts by the foreign firm, and displayed an unscrupulous attitude to the irregular actions of the Ufa "Khimprom" production association leaders who acted in breach of contract.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee noted that leaders of the USSR Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production displayed a lack of discipline in the implementation of the target for the construction of a diphenylolpropane production facility at the Ufa "Khimprom" production association and committed deception in accepting unfinished capacities at this production facility for service.

A statement by Minister Comrade N.M. Olshanskiy to the effect that the ministry is taking the steps necessary to ensure an early commissioning and stable operation of the diphenylolpropane production facility was acknowledged.

Comrade M.S. Bakirov, former chief of the USSR Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production's "Soyuzkhimzashchita" All-union Production Association, received a severe reprimand and had his record card endorsed for his irresponsible attitude to the construction and commissioning of the diphenylol production facilitity and deception committed in this matter.

Party member Comrade V.YA. Gromakov, chief of the Glavbashkirstroy, received a severe reprimand and had his record card endorsed for failure to fulfill plans for construction and installation work and violation of the deadline for the commissioning of installations for the production of diphenylolpropane based entirely on imported equipment.

CPSU member Comrade A.G. Yushkin, director general of the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry's "Tekhmashinimport" all-union association, received a severe reprimand for failure to ensure proper supervision of the observance of contract conditions in the construction of the diphenylolpropane production facility at the Ufa "Khimprom" production association, which resulted in prolonged nonoperation of an installation for the production of goods in short supply.

The attention of the Bashkir CPSU Obkom and the USSR Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production party committee was drawn to the need for proper party supervision of the implementation of the target for the construction and assimilation of diphenylolpropane production at the Ufa "Khimprom" production association based entirely on imported equipment. The party obkom and the ministry party committee have been instructed to examine the question of the responsibility of other communist leaders who may be guilty of violating party and state discipline in the construction and commissioning of the diphenylolpropane production facility at the Ufa "Khimprom" production association."

Economic

Decree on Foreign Economic Activity

18250002a Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 41, Oct 87 pp 18-19

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decree entitled "On Additional Measures To Improve Foreign Economic Activity under the New Management Conditions."

The decree notes that implementation of the party strategic course toward accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, making the most complete use of the advantages of a planned economic system, deepening socialist economic integration, and the USSR's participation in the international division of labor requires a significant rise in the level of work in the field of foreign economic links and further intensification of the role of associations, enterprises and organizations in resolving these issues.

Implementation of measures to improve management of the foreign economic complex adopted in recent times has shown the correctness of the fundamental principles incorporated in them. During the past period a set of organizational-legal and economic measures aimed at making extensive use of the opportunities of the international division of labor in order to accelerate the development of the country's national economy and involve those actually manufacturing output for export in foreign economic activity and increase their interest in the results of foreign trade has been basically completed. At the same time, as the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum noted, the phenomena of stagnation that had accumulated in the work of the central economic departments, sector ministries and enterprises and associations in forging foreign economic links and inadequate initiative on the part of enterprises and their labor collectives in developing exports and establishing new forms of cooperation have not been entirely eradicated. Many ministries, associations, enterprises and organizations are making poor use of the rights afforded them in this field. Economic management methods and cost accounting are being introduced only slowly. Self-supporting foreign exchange operations [valyutnaya samookupayemost] have not become the basic form of activity by ministries, departments, associations and enterprises. No substantial changes have been made in import policy. The decisionmaking process in foreign economic questions has too many stages.

In order to further improve foreign economic activity and in this matter enhance the role of associations, enterprises and organizations, USSR ministries and departments and the union republic councils of ministers, and to simplify the existing procedure for engaging in foreign economic activity, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers considers the main task of the standing organs of the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab, the USSR Agro-Industrial Committee, the USSR Gosstroy, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, USSR ministries and departments, the union republic councils of ministers, and associations, enterprises and organizations in the field of foreign economic links to be further enhancing their efficiency, deepening economic and scientific and technical integration between the USSR and the CEMA member countries, developing the country's export base, radically improving the structure of the Soviet Union's foreign trade turnover, raising the technical level and competitiveness of output, and halting irrational imports.

It is deemed essential to develop the foreign economic activity of associations, enterprises and organizations in every possible way in line with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum on the basis of

the provisions of the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (or Association); to switch decisively to economic management methods and make more extensive use of long-term economic normatives and self-supporting foreign exchange operations [valyutnaya samookupayemost]; and to develop direct production and scientific and technical links with enterprises and organizations in the socialist countries and engage actively with all interested countries in the creation of joint-venture enterprises and production facilities, and also other effective forms of economic cooperation.

On Improving Work To Set up Joint-Venture Enterprises and International Associations and Organizations and on Their Activity, and the Development of Direct Links With Enterprises and Organizations in the Socialist Countries. [subhead]

It is deemed essential to simplify the existing decision-making procedure for setting up joint-venture enterprises and international associations and organizations. USSR ministries and departments and the union republic councils of ministers are given the right to make such decisions independently.

In order to develop production and organize cooperation, permission has been granted to associations, enterprises and organizations to enter into contracts for one-time deliveries of output produced, models of articles, instruments, equipment, gear, and secondary resources freed up during the process of producing materials, machines and equipment, and also to offer services; and this irrespective of existing contracts and protocols concerning direct links.

Enterprises and organizations in domestic trade and consumer and other unions have been entrusted with the task of engaging extensively in barter operations with organizations in the socialist countries in order to satisfy consumer demand more fully and extend the range of consumer goods.

The deliveries and barter operations indicated are to be carried on using contract prices with accounting done in transfer rubles or national currencies or on a balance non-currency basis, with results carried over to the results for overall economic activity by associations, enterprises and organizations.

The task has been set of deepening and developing economic cooperation with the socialist countries and making use of various effective forms of joint-venture economic activities with them in production, scientific and technical cooperation, foreign trade and the finance-and-credit sphere, including the creation of joint-stock companies, partnerships and other forms of investment and commercial activities.

It is deemed necessary to conclude intergovernmental agreements with the socialist countries in the field of economic and scientific and technical cooperation only with regard to major intersector problems, bearing in mind that in all other matters involving this kind of cooperation the USSR ministries and departments independently conclude bilateral and multilateral agreements of an intersector nature while insuring compliance with obligations stemming from the intergovernmental agreements of the USSR; and the union republic councils of ministers provide guarantees for such agreements.

On Further Developing Cooperation with Firms in Capitalist and Developing Countries and Improving Work To Set up Joint-Venture Enterprises and Production Facilities, and on Their Activities.[subhead]

In order consistently to move along the CPSU strategic course of using the advantages of the world division of labor, strengthen the positions of the USSR in international trade and introduce the achievements of world science and technology into the national economy it is deemed essential to activate significantly the activity of USSR ministries, departments, associations, enterprises and organizations in developing cooperation with capitalist and developing countries.

USSR ministries and departments and the union republic councils of ministers are given the right independently to make decisions on matters pertaining to the creation on USSR territory of joint-venture enterprises with firms from capitalist and developing countries.

It is established that with the agreement of Soviet enterprises and organizations, a joint-venture enterprise determines the kind of currency to be used in the accounts for output marketed and goods purchased, and also procedure for the sale of its output in the Soviet market and deliveries of goods to that market.

Under the terms of the agreement between the parties involved in a joint-venture enterprise evaluation of their contributions to the corporate funds can be done both in Soviet and foreign currency.

It is deemed expedient to significantly expand cooperation with firms in capitalist and developing countries abroad in the field of science and technology, trade, finance, services, tourism and advertising. To this end it will be the practice to set up joint-venture scientific research and design organizations, engineering, marketing and advertising firms, and joint-venture servicing and maintenance facilities for exported equipment, send skilled experts and workers [abroad], and purchase stock, bonds and other securities, and to issue and float them.

On Further Developing Economic Management Methods in Foreign Economic Links.[subhead]

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers deem it essential to insure further improvement in planning for foreign economic links as an integral part of the overall planning system for the

national economy; and to strengthen the influence of the plan on the USSR's active involvement in the international division of labor, make effective changes in the structure of the Soviet Union's exports and imports, develop the initiative of associations, enterprises and organizations in increasing exports of competitive output, and reduce irrational imports. To this end the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, USSR ministries and departments and the union republic councils of ministers have been assigned the task of insuring via the system of state orders and limits unconditional compliance with the international obligations of the Soviet side stemming from the following:

—the results of coordinating the state plans of the USSR and other socialist countries and the tasks of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress in the CEMA Member Countries through the Year 2000;

—agreements on commodity turnover and payments between the USSR and India, Finland and other countries;

—agreements on economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and countries abroad.

The USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gossnab have been assigned the task of fully taking into account in draft plans and material balances the results of agreements reached by USSR ministries and departments to deliver output for export. The union republic councils of ministers are to be guided by this decree in the relationships of republic ministries and departments.

In accordance with the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (or Association) it is established that enterprises (or associations) have the right to take advantage of favorable changes in the world market and to develop direct links and other effective forms of economic cooperation to export machine-building and other finished output manufactured above targets set by state orders and their obligations under the terms of economic agreements.

In order to strengthen the planned basis of foreign economic activity conducted by USSR ministries and departments, the union republic councils of ministers and associations, enterprises and organizations it is established that their plans will contain sections dealing with foreign economic links, providing for measures and targets to develop the export base, increase the production of output that is competitive in foreign markets, and develop socialist economic integration, including the realization of tasks in the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Development in the CEMA Countries, and to insure the economical use of foreign exchange resources, deepen international production cooperation and provide support for the activities of joint-venture enterprises and international associations and organizations; and this is to be done on the basis of the indicators in the state plan for economic and social development.

The permanent organs of the USSR Council of Ministers are assigned the task of methodological leadership and monitoring in the compilation and realization of these sections in the plans.

It is established that the part of output produced by joint-venture enterprises abroad purchased by the USSR, and also output obtained on the basis of reprocessing raw materials and semifinished goods supplied by the customer is to be included in the production and sales plans of the corresponding Soviet associations, enterprises and organizations, and also in the plans for exports and imports of goods under procedure laid down by the USSR Gosplan.

In order to increase the interest of foreign partners in setting up joint-venture enterprise on USSR territory it is recognized that it is possible to excuse such enterprises from payment of profit tax during the first 2 years from the time that declared profit is made.

In order to simplify procedure for using foreign exchange funds by associations, enterprises and organizations, USSR ministries and departments and the union republic councils of ministers, they are permitted to purchase output using available foreign exchange without any kind of agreement via the corresponding foreign trade associations of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, the union republic councils of ministers, USSR sector ministries and departments or foreign trade firms belonging to associations, enterprises and organizations. Such purchases are effected as a priority and are taken into account in the fulfillment of plans by foreign trade organizations.

When this is done there must be strict observance of the procedure laid down, which specifies that these assets are to be spent to import machines, equipment, materials and other goods for the needs of retooling, reconstruction and the expansion of production facilities, and to conduct scientific research, test and design and other work; while the part of the assets in transfer rubles is to be used to acquire goods for the needs of the labor collectives.

USSR ministries and departments, the union republic councils of ministers and associations, enterprises and organizations are responsible for the rational and economical use of foreign exchanges resources available to them.

The USSR Council of Ministers State Commission for Foreign Trade Questions is assigned the task of drawing up and confirming procedure for organizing and conducting systematic analysis and monitoring effectiveness in the use of assets in these funds.

In order to stimulate deliveries for export the USSR Vneshtorgbank [Foreign Trade Bank] is given permission to make loans available in foreign currency for associations, enterprises and organizations to do the following:

—set up and develop export production facilities, for a period of 8 years, with the loan to be repaid through foreign exchange earnings from exports;

—provide guarantees for current activity for a period of up to 2 years;

—against future income, taking into account the course of fulfillment of export contracts.

In order to develop socialist initiative by associations, enterprises and organizations and to expand their economic independence it is deemed possible for them to combine their foreign exchange resources, and likewise the foreign exchange resources of USSR ministries and departments, and to pass on such assets to other enterprises, ministries and departments and to banks, under mutually advantageous conditions, including payment of appropriate interest, and also to invest such assets abroad with the agreement of USSR ministries and departments.

With the agreement of the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR Vneshtorgbank is entrusted with the task of confirming procedure for this kind of use for foreign exchange resources.

In order to increase the interest of the union republic councils of ministers, the Moscow Gorispolkom, the Moscow Oblispolkom, the Leningrad Gorispolkom and the Leningrad Oblispolkom in seeking out additional local resources for export and developing border and coastal trade it is deemed essential starting from 1988 to increase the normativs for foreign exchange deductions from earnings to export output and offer services by enterprises in local industry; and for republic ministries and departments, for similar output and services offered by subsidiary enterprises and workshops and other economic organizations of local subordination for all kinds of foreign exchange and the corresponding part of assets remaining for their own use.

Provision is made for the union republic councils of ministers to receive payments from export earnings derived from output manufactured from waste materials (spent material, tailings) from enterprises of all-union subordination located on the territory of a republic in cases where the reprocessing is done by enterprises of republic and local subordination.

All export earnings within the framework of border and coastal trade remain at the disposal of the union republic councils of ministers and the kray and oblast ispolkoms and are used to purchase consumer goods, machines and equipment and raw materials and materials from abroad.

In order to increase the interest of associations, enterprises and organizations, USSR ministries and departments and the union republic councils of ministers in increasing deliveries of output to the CEMA member countries it is deemed essential starting from 1989 to organize wholesale trade in transfer rubles available at associations, enterprises and organizations, USSR ministries and departments and the union republic councils of ministers in industrial output, medical equipment, cultural and everyday, sporting and other goods in order to develop and expand production and introduce new equipment and technology, and also for the needs of the labor collectives.

Starting from 1989 the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gossnab have been assigned the task of allocating for sale through wholesale trade in transfer rubles part of the output imported from CEMA member countries.

With the participation of appropriate USSR ministries and departments the USSR Gossnab and the USSR Ministry of Finance have been assigned the task of confirming procedure for carrying on this trade.

The USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, the USSR ministries and departments that have been afforded the right to engage directly in export-import operations, and the union republic councils of ministers will make provision when drawing up the corresponding plans and agreeing annual statements on trade turnover with CEMA member countries for the use of foreign exchange resources in transfer rubles.

When making preparations for and implementing the radical reform in the pricing system, the USSR State Committee on Prices, the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Finance are assigned the task of insuring the economically sound approximation of the relationships between prices for groups and kinds of output and world prices, creating conditions for the implementation of progressive changes in the structure of foreign trade and deepening international production specialization and cooperation, bearing in mind the future switch to the use of foreign exchange resources for this purpose.

On Measures To Provide Personnel for Foreign Trade Activity.[subhead]

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers note that extensive use of economic management methods, the introduction of cost accounting in foreign economic links, the development of various forms of economic cooperation with foreign partners, including the creation of joint-venture enterprises and

production facilities and participation in foreign joint-stock companies and investment activity abroad require a restructuring of the system used to train and retrain personnel and improve their skills so as to insure that their professional training and business skills are in line with present-day requirements.

The main task in the field of providing personnel for foreign economic activity is now deemed to be retraining for workers and skill improvement for workers employed in foreign economic activities.

It is deemed necessary qualitatively to improve and expand retraining and improve the skills of leading workers and specialists in the central economic organs, ministries and departments and associations, enterprises and organizations.

In order to meet the requirements of associations, enterprises and organizations and ministries and departments for personnel capable of effectively forging foreign economic links in modern forms, including joint production, scientific and technical, financial and foreign exchange and trade and economic activity with foreign partners, the decree makes provision for significant improvements in training for specialists in these matters at higher educational establishments.

To this end there is to be a review and new training plans are to be drawn up, along with programs and aids on questions of foreign economic activity; and a professorial and teaching staff will be selected to teach foreign economic disciplines under the new conditions, and this staff will be retrained.

In order to include the actual manufacturers of export output in foreign economic activity as quickly as possible, it is deemed expedient to send highly skilled specialist from foreign trade associations under the terms of a priority labor contract to the foreign trade firms of associations, enterprises and organizations engaged independently in conducting export-import operations in foreign markets.

Provision is made to extend training for Soviet specialists in foreign countries, including probation directly at enterprises and in firms and training in higher and specialized training establishments, and to make more complete use of existing agreements and understandings for this purpose, and conclude new ones, including goal-oriented training for specially formed groups of specialists and for individual specialists.

In order to master world experience in financial and commercial activity as quickly as possible foreign specialists will be recruited to train workers and offer consulting services for workers employed directly in the USSR foreign economic links, and also to organize consulting departments and offices for foreign firms on the territory of the Soviet Union.

The central committees of the communist parties in the union republics, and party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms have been entrusted with the task of raising the level of party leadership for foreign trade associations in USSR ministries and departments and for the foreign trade firms of associations, enterprises and organizations and other subdivisions engaged in foreign economic activity.

Party committees are entrusted with the task of strengthening work in the selection, placement and indoctrination of personnel employed in foreign economic activity, and of dealing decisively with shortcomings in this field and with manifestations of passiveness and formalism.

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The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers express the confidence that realization of the planned measures will insure a significant improvement in the initiative of associations, enterprises and organizations, USSR ministries and departments and the union republic councils of ministers in increasing in every possible way the effectiveness of foreign economic links in the interests of accelerating the socioeconomic development of the USSR.

Resolutions on Marketing, Institute Closure

PM291537 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report under the general heading: "At The USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution on measures to improve the organization of the sale of goods produced by cooperatives and citizens engaged in individual labor activity.

The resolution notes that as a result of the implementation of measures to develop cooperatives and citizens' individual labor activity their contribution to increasing the production of consumer goods needed by the population is becoming more and more significant.

However, certain difficulties have arisen in the organization of the sale of goods produced by cooperatives and citizens and unresolved questions and some negative phenomena have appeared. Republic and local administrative organs and trade organizations are failing to ensure the provision of the necessary conditions for the sale of these goods and are trying to adapt fundamentally new forms of economic activity by production cooperatives and citizens to established methods of trade organization.

People often take advantage of shortcomings in this work in an attempt to sponge off other people's labor by acting as middlemen between the producers and consumers of goods. These people preempt state and cooperative trade by buying up manufacturers' products and reselling them to the population at speculative prices.

The existing forms of output sales organization are hampering the initiative of cooperatives and citizens in expanding the production of goods needed by the population.

The USSR Council of Ministers has deemed it expedient to create trade cooperatives specializing in the sale of goods produced by cooperatives and citizens engaged in individual labor activity and under local soviet ispolkom administrations (departments), trade organizations in the system of the USSR Ministry of Trade and the Tsentrosoyuz, as well as other ministries and departments with a trade network. It is proposed that the efforts of trade cooperatives be concentrated on organizing the purchase of goods made by production cooperatives and citizens, selling them to the population, and helping to establish a range of goods in accordance with market conditions.

Trade cooperatives are to be created on the initiative of citizens and local soviet ispolkoms. In the main citizens taking part in cooperatives will be those not engaged in social production: pensioners, housewives, students, and schoolchildren. Workers employed by enterprises, organizations, and institutions may take part in the cooperatives' work by labor agreement in their own free time. In that instance the restrictions imposed by the existing law on holding more than one job at a time do not apply. Cooperative members and people working for the cooperative under a labor agreement retain in full their pension entitlement, study grants, or wages from their main job.

The aforementioned cooperatives produce and approve their own trade and economic activity plans independently, pay income tax to the local budget, receive credits and make use of their disposable income, and also resolve other questions relating to their activity under the procedure prescribed for cooperatives in the production of consumer goods.

Trade cooperatives are entitled to sell goods not only to the population at large but also to other trade cooperatives and trade organizations regardless of their location with delivery conditions, prices, and forms of payment as agreed.

It is laid down that the amount of goods sold by trade cooperatives to the population is be included in the report on the fulfillment of the commodity turnover plan of the organ of management or organization (enterprise) under whose jurisdiction the cooperative in question is placed.

Local soviet ispolkoms on whose territory trade cooperatives are created are instructed to implement the organizational measures necessary to create the cooperatives and to assist them in strengthening the material and technical base and providing transport and to provide the population with extensive information on their activity.

Cooperatives producing consumer goods are allowed to open small stores, booths, and kiosks including those shared by several cooperatives for the sale of their produce.

Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, local soviet ispolkoms, the USSR Ministry of Trade, and the Tsentrosoyuz have been instructed to create in 1987-1988 a ramified network of specialized stores for the sale of goods produced by production cooperatives and citizens engaged in individual labor activity. Individual specialized stores may be rented under family or collective contracts.

State trade and consumer cooperative commission stores may sell goods produced by production cooperatives and citizens. The aforementioned trade enterprises are allowed to buy goods from cooperatives and citizens at prices and under forms of payment to be agreed.

The USSR Council of Ministers has instructed the USSR Ministry of Trade and the Tsentrosoyuz, together with the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR State Committee for Prices, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Gosbank, and the USSR Ministry of Justice, to formulate and approve the necessary normative documents for the implementation of the measures envisaged by the resolution.

The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution on the serious shortcomings in the activity of the Azerbaijan Institute of the National Economy named for D. Buniat-zade.

The resolution notes that the Azerbaijan Institute of the National Economy named for D. Buniat-zade is failing to ensure that its main task of training specialists with higher education is properly fulfilled.

A check carried out by the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the USSR People's Control Committee revealed the most flagrant breaches of the established procedure for student admissions. The standard of ideological and theoretical education is unacceptably low. Almost one-fourth of the final-year students who took the 1987 state examinations in scientific communism and political economy received unsatisfactory grades. The quality of professional training of the specialists produced by the institute is not up to the required standard. Most diploma work is purely descriptive and some is lacking in originality.

The institute's material and technical base is in a neglected state. The provision of study premises is one-half the normative target. The institute has hardly any modern laboratory equipment or technical teaching aids. A considerable proportion of the teachers do not provide high-quality teaching and educational work because they have lost touch with science and their skill has diminished. The phenomena of stagnation in the VUZ's work has engendered an unsatisfactory moral and psychological atmosphere in its collective. Unscrupulousness in science, violations of educational ethics and labor discipline, nepotism, favoritism, and other abuses have become widespread.

The main causes of the serious shortcomings in the institute's activity are the persistent violations of state discipline, a lack of principle in work, an uncritical attitude to the state of affairs, and formalism and ostentatiousness on the part of the institute's leaders.

The USSR Council of Ministers has passed a resolution agreeing with the proposal of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the USSR People's Control Committee, and the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee on the closure of the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education's Azerbaijan Institute of the National Economy named for D. Buniat-zade. The attention of Comrade G.N. Seydov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, was drawn to the fact that for a long time a tolerant attitude was shown toward major shortcomings in the institute's work and that measures were not taken to ensure the necessary professional and ideological-theoretical standard of specialists' training, increase the effectiveness of the institute's activity, and ensure the observance of the prescribed procedure for recruiting students and assigning graduates. The Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers must examine the question of the personal responsibility of leaders of the republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education for the shortcomings allowed in work.

To satisfy the Azerbaijan economy's needs for economic cadres, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the RSFSR Council of Ministers are instructed to establish in Baku a branch of the RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education Leningrad finance and economic institute named for N.A. Voznesenskiy, providing day, evening, and correspondence training courses.

The Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers is instructed to ensure that the buildings, premises, machinery, and equipment belonging to the Azerbaijan Institute of the National Economy named for D. Buniat-zade are transferred in the prescribed manner to the branch of the Leningrad finance and economic institute named for N.A. Voznesenskiy which is to be opened in Baku and is to create in 1987-1990 a modern material-technical base for that branch in accordance with the established normatives: It is instructed to assist in finding employment for those workers released through the closure of the Azerbaijan Institute of the National Economy named for D. Buniat-Zade and to ensure that they are employed in the national economy in accordance with their skills and work experience, as well as to ensure the rational relocation of the students of the VUZ which is to be closed; and to take measures to ensure the efficient use of economic cadres in the republic's economy and to begin work to improve economists' skills and retrain them and to update and replenish the knowledge of all specialist economists.

The USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education is instructed to increase the personal responsibility of VUZ rectors for ensuring the level of specialists' training, the content of educational training and scientific research work, the quality of teaching cadres, and the state of the material base, and to carry out the regular certification of VUZ's.

Progress on Starting Balakovo AES Described

PM291205 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Oct 87 First Edition p 1

[Own correspondent Yu. Burov report under the rubric "SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA at Balakovo AES": "Reactor Picking Up Speed"]

[Text] Saratov Oblast—Valeriy Solyar, shift superintendent at the Balakovo AES, is receiving reports from the shift superintendents of the first and second power units, the workshops, and the station's other subdivisions. The reports are brief and focused on the main thing—the status of the equipment and safety devices and the operations to be performed in the coming hours.

The first power unit has been tuned and is now operating on the prescribed regime. The main attention has now been switched to the second unit. A few days ago it was cranked into the country's unified power grid. The unit's design capacity is 1 million kilowatts. At the moment it is operating at half capacity; various experiments are still being done, and systems are being checked for reliability.

"Nothing is trivial in the power industry, especially in the nuclear power industry," Yu. Vishnevskiy, inspectorate chief from the State Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in the Atomic Power Industry, stressed. "Everything is essential here. Above all, specialists' training, their ability to act competently and confidently in any situation. For this reason we conducted a major examination of second power unit personnel right ahead of the startup date."

One feature is striking: There are very many young specialists. Many of them are only just beginning independent work in leadership posts in the nuclear power industry. Whereas the first power unit was brought into operation by experienced people with substantial service

in power industry enterprises. V. Kolomentsev, CPSU Central Committee party organizer at the Balakovo AES, answered my question in the following way:

"We have frequently talked in the party bureau about the degree of trust invested in young people. We have come to the conclusion that modern equipment and modern specialists very quickly understand one another. Thus Sergey Fomin has just handed over the shift to Aleksandr Katunin. Both are only recent VUZ graduates, but they occupy very senior positions—they are the senior engineers in charge of the reactor."

E. Pozdyshev, chairman of the State Acceptance Commission at the station's second power unit, is a man well known in the sector who has won respect and prestige. It was he who was appointed director of the Chernobyl AES immediately after the accident there and organized the work of eliminating and localizing the consequences of the accident. I asked him about the Balakovo station second power unit's readiness.

"None of the operating services has any serious complaints to make against the construction, installation, or tool-setting workers," the state commission chairman replied. "The equipment is operating steadily, with no malfunctions, and the process of working up to design capacity is going according to the prescribed schedule."

At the station now each shift begins with a careful analysis of the actions of the preceding one. Step by step the capacity of the reactor installation is increasing. The state commission has embarked on the process of accepting the second power unit into service.

Agricultural

27 October Harvesting Figures Reported

PM300919 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 1

[V. Gavrichkin "Agricultural Review": "Seeing the Future"]

[Excerpt] The USSR State Committee for Statistics reports that as of 27 October 104.9 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been threshed, which represents 96% of the sown area. More than 3 million hectares of corn sown for grain, 90% of sunflowers, 95% of sugar beets, 96% of potatoes, and 87% of other vegetables have been harvested. Some 37 million hectares of winter crops have been sown and 89.4 million hectares fall-plowed.

Some 150.9 million tonnes of feed units—the equivalent of 17.4 quintals of feed units per standard haed of livestock—have been procured.

Every day as we approach that notable date—the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution—brings new reports of successes achieved by workers in the agro-industrial complex. Thousands of collectives have met their targets for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan for the production of livestock products and their delivery to the state. Belorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Latvia, Tajikistan, Kirghizia, Armenia, and Turkmenistan, 30 autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts in the RSFSR, 16 oblasts in the Ukraine, and 10 oblasts in Kazakhstan have all met their annual target for grain sales to the state. [passage omitted]

Problems Facing Livestock Wintering Viewed

PM291457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 1

[V. Gavrichkin "Agricultural Review": "According to the Winter Schedule"]

[Text] The USSR State Committee for Statistics reports that by 19 October 104.6 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn), or 96% of the crop, had been threshed. Some 96% of the potatoes had been dug and 86% of the sugar beet, 77% of the rice, 79% of the vegetables, and 76% of the sunflowers had been harvested.

Reports coming in from the grain, sugar beet, potato, and corn fields now begin increasingly frequently with words such as "finished," "completed," and "harvested."

It is true that one cannot yet talk about the completion of all the field work—there is still quite a lot to be done. But already it can be said that the harvest has literally been snatched from the grip of the foul weather. The fine weather in October helped in this. In any event, it has proved possible to rectify much of the work done in haste. For example, crop farmers in Chelyabinsk Oblast are carrying out a second potato harvest virtually everywhere and are producing 1 tonne of tubers per hectare.

It would be foolish for workers at the fruit and vegetable bases and potato storage depots not to take advantage of the fine weather too. A considerable proportion of the produce was laid in for winter storage hurriedly and without adequate preparation. Now there is an opportunity to inspect and grade the fruit and vegetables and to dry the potatoes, and everything which is unsuitable for prolonged storage must be quickly sold. Since the crop in the fields has been saved, even the slightest part of it cannot be allowed to be spoiled or wasted now that it is under cover.

At the time when general attention was focused on field work, leaders and specialists of agro-industrial committees, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes in a number of oblasts and republics overlooked another most important area of work—stockraising. Meanwhile, the livestock units have switched to their winter schedule.

Animal productivity shows how well they have made the transition. Across the country as a whole, for example, the milk yield by mid-October was higher than a year ago. Belorussia's stockraisers have achieved a high increase in productivity, just like last year.

However, on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Tajikistan and Armenia and on the farms of 16 oblasts in the RSFSR the average daily milk yields per cow were less than last year's figure. The fall in productivity is particularly great in Kemerovo, Novosibirsk, Tyumen, Vologda, and Kurgan Oblasts and in the Karelian ASSR.

What are the reasons for this? The problem is that the shortcomings recur from year to year. On many farms the time to transfer animals to indoor maintenance arrives like some natural disaster which no one expected or has ever heard of.

"The livestock has been out in the pastures since spring and since then no attention has been paid to the livestock unit," P. Isayev, team leader of the livestock complex of the "10th 5-Year Plan" Kolkhoz in Kurgan Oblast's Belozerskiy Rayon, explains. "Just think, they haven't lifted a finger. Now it's fall and it has suddenly occurred to them that it is late. In some places the troughs have hardly been repaired at all and there isn't a single door in good condition. I do not know how we will get through the winter. Consumer conditions for the stockraisers? No time for that now!..."

A real and unadorned picture of negligence. How can it be possible? Of course, Kolkhoz Chairman N. Menshikov, the board, and the main specialists are all to blame. But if everyone is to blame that means no one in particular is. Let us ask a specific question: Who runs this livestock unit? In theory—the labor collective: After all, on the kolkhoz they talk in all seriousness about economic accountability and the collective contract. But all this talk is just empty waffle if no one bears any specific responsibility for anything, if they look no further than today, and if no one pays for the mistakes from his own pocket. A system of mutual irresponsibility.

Let us consider the situation: Has much changed in the organization of the present wintering campaign in comparison with last year? According to the reports, the answer is yes. Take any oblast—50, 60, 70% of the livestock and more are in the care of contract collectives, in other words, of those in charge. But investigation shows that the majority are contract collectives in name only. Those really in charge would have hung new doors on the cowshed by winter, fitted window panes, and whitewashed the walls and would not have transformed their living accommodation into a general purpose rubbish dump.

These are not mere generalizations. Even in Estonia, where 69% of workers employed in crop and livestock farming are working under collective contracts, where there are 334 family-run livestock units in operation, and where over 11,000 family and individual contracts have been concluded for the production of agricultural output, the republic's Communist Party Central Committee Bureau examined this question recently and noted serious shortcomings.

Most often the poor dissemination of team forms of labor organization on farms is due to a shortage of feed and the necessary equipment. In actual fact, this conceals a reluctance on the part of farm leaders and specialists to work in the conditions of economic accountability, to bear responsibility for the fulfillment of contractual commitments toward contract collectives, and to make labor remuneration dependent on end output. It is an absurd situation when farm teams and links are regarded as working under contract and leaders and specialists receive salaries and various supplements which link their labor only very indirectly with the actual end result. That situation is the main indication of the purely formal introduction of contractual forms of labor organization. We find that situation very often today on farms where the livestock units have switched to the winter work schedule poorly and with great productivity losses.

Take another example. The livestock units' supply of feed this year promises to be better on the whole than last winter. But feed quality is hardly any higher—preliminary figures do not offer hope of that. There is just one conclusion: Most farms once again have not managed in practice to make feed production an independent commodity sector linked to stockraising by relations of economic accountability. Ultimately, this is again a question of a purely formal attitude to economic accountability and the contract.

Because feed quality is poor it is necessary to sort out feed preparation. However, many feed shops are standing idle to this day. Furthermore, this happens most often on those farms where insufficient feed has been laid in. According to the Kazakh SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee's figures, for example, only 86% of the feed shops "could be brought into operation" by mid-October. That is just a "could be," whereas in practice... By that date equipment in working order was standing idle in the feed shops of 20 sovkhozes in North Kazakhstan Oblast alone

In brief, therefore, the test presented to the livestock units by the winter schedule has raised many questions. They must all be answered. Energetic actions and new approaches to the organization of the work of each stockraising labor collective are needed to ensure that stockraising continues to develop steadily.

Scientific

Exploratory 'Cosmos-1894' Satellite Launched

LD291154 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 29 TASS—The Soviet Union launched the artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1894",

next in the series, on Wednesday, October 28. It was sent into space by the "proton" booster rocket and is designed to carry on space exploration.

The satellite was placed in orbit which is close to a stationary one with the following initial parameters:

-Period of revolution around the Earth-24 hours 02 minutes

-Distance from the earth's surface-35,920 kilometers

-inclination of the orbit-1.3 degrees.

The equipment installed in the satellite operates normally.

Leaders Sign Obituary of Mathematician

PM291519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 87 Second Edition p 3

[Obituary of Academician Andrey Nikolayevich Kolmogorov]

[Excerpts] Soviet science has sustained a great loss. Hero of Socialist Labor Academician Andrey Nikolayevich Kolmogorov, the outstanding Soviet scientist and great mathematician, died 20 October 1987 in his 85th year. [passage omitted]

A.N. Kolmogorov was born 25 April 1903 in Tambov City. In 1920 he enrolled at Moscow University. His entire life from that moment onward was connected with the university. As a student, postgraduate student, member of the scientific staff, and from 1931 as professor he established a number of chairs and laboratories and a student hostel at the university, and to the end of his days headed the Mathematics Department of the Mechanics and Mathematics Faculty of Moscow State University.

In 1939 A.N. Kolmogorov was elected full member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and academician secretary of the Physical and Mathematical Sciences Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences. [passage omitted]

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